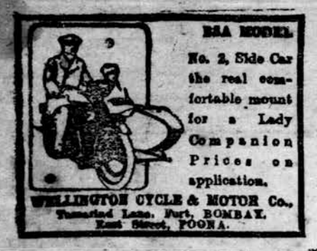

BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY R. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 99 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of passports.

2nd July	..	"KASHGAR"	8,840
9th "		"KARMALA"	8,983
16th "		"DELTA" †	8,087
23rd "		"NARKUNDA" *	16,115
30th "		"MOREA"	10,890
6th Aug.		"CALEDONIA"	7,572
13th "		"SYRIA" †	6,683
20th "		"MANTUA" *	10,902
27th "		"DEVANHA"	8,092

† "DELTA" "SYRIA" } Through steamers from China calling Bombay for mails only.

* "NARKUNDA" "MANTUA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Remarks
5th July	"MANELA"	From Colombo to Straits and China

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Remarks.
29th June	TABORA	East & South Africa
30th "	BARALA	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
1st July	LIGNA	Karachi direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged by

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay,
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In August	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
15, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Norway Maru	K. Nakamura	25th June	5th July
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	2nd July	14th July
Bushu Maru	....	12th July	24th July
Hasado Maru	N. Yanagi	23rd July	4th August.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Sallar, Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tajima Maru	K. Takano.	6995.	11th June	23rd June.
* Kenkon Maru No. 8.	N. Ikai	4668.	29th June	30th June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota.	6995.	9th June	11th July
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5339.	19th July	31st July.
†Sanuki Maru	Y. Nakajima	5872.	29th July	2nd August.
Totomi Maru	T. Fukaura	3359	31st "	12th "
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	6074	15th Aug.	29th "

* This Steamer has no passenger accomodation.
† This Steamer arrives from New York, and Sails for Calcutta *via* Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Knala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsic
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtaee
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. B. HYND,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,75,82
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ... Rs. 2,38,75,82
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,21,11,48

BRANCHES:

London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors..

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921 interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 3 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 70,000,000
Paid-Up Capital ..... Yen 40,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 17,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:: OSAKA
BRANCHES.

Asakusa	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Bombay	Kyoto	Semba
Dotombori	London	Shanghai
Fukushima.	Moji	Shimbashi
Hakata	Nakanshima	Shimonoseki
Hankow	Nagoya	Temma.
Hiroshima	New York	Tokyo
Honolulu	Niihama	Toriabuncho
Hyogo	Nippombashi	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nishijin	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Tanai
Kokura	Osaka	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed Half Yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
50-52 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay
Post Box No 389.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	London.	eattle
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shimonoseki
Changchun.	Manila.	Singapore.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Sourabaya.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sydney.
Hamburg.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Harbin.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Hongkong.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Honolulu.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan.	Saigon.	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,600,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

INSURE
YOUR
MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
WITH THE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ld.

Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Seorja & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely libera without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 85,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.
LALCHAND SARNA, Asst. Secretary, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., B. I. Co., Ltd.
Head Office Lahore.
Poona City

According to the Goc. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare out-rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents.
809, Bow Bazar, D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta
NATIONAL INDIAN
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary*
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B. VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

Help Yourselves and Your Country.
BY ALWAYS USING YOUR COUNTRY MADE
The "Hydra" Boot-Cream, Boot-Blacking, Metal Polish, Writing Inks (Fluid, Powder, Tablet, Extract), Pancha Kusum Hair Oil, etc., etc.,
MANUFACTURED BY
THE ORIENTAL INDUSTRIAL CO.
Government and Railway Contractors,
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Catalogue free on application.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION

We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hooseln & Co.,
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Patea,
BOMBAY.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness ! Permanency
Non-corrosiveness !
Guaranteed.
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Peti Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pensions from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction as caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 20 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
G. TANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij).
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal. £6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425-513,284 equals. £3,542,776,
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
Dutch East Indies:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djoja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap.
Padang	Weltervreden
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, Amerlca and Australia, buys and receives for collections, Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agents.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIOSS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press. correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION

	Local,	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copri Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENNERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office 11. Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 28th June, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.

1. To adopt the Director's report and audited Balance Sheet upto 31st March. 1921.
2. To appoint auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Vithal das D. Thakersey Kt., as a Director of the Company.
4. To transact any other business which may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 29th June both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

C. MACDONALD & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 6th June, 1921. C9617

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 28th June, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance Sheet upto 31st March, 1921.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
3rd. Two Directors retire by rotation under Clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 29th June 1921, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MACDONALD & CO

Agents.

Bombay, 30th May, 1921. C 9615

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

ON and after 1st July the address of the above Company will be

ALLAHABAD BANK BUILDING,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Second Floor,
(Entrance in Green Street).
C 9817

STEEL BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

ON and after 1st July the address of the above Company will be,

ALLAHABAD BANK BUILDING,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Third Floor,
(Entrance in Green Street.)
C9818

NOTICE.

THE NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to inform the public that the Power of Attorney given by the undersigned to Mr. Ismail Cassambhoy, is hereby cancelled from the 23th day of June, 1921, so if any persons do any dealings with him on my behalf may do so on their own responsibility. The undersigned or his estates is not responsible for the same.

ABDULHAMID HABIBBHOY,
Proprietor,
Malad Estates.
R611

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIBEN that the EIGHT ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, 29th June, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the duly audited Profit and Loss account for 12 months ending 31st March 1921 and Balance Sheet as at that date, of the Company.
(2) To sanction the declaration of dividend.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election, and
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th June to 2nd July 1921 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

KASTURCHAND MATHRADAS & CO.,

Agents.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort,

Bombay, 14th June, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will made payable at the Registered Office the Company on and after FRIDAY, 1st July, 1921, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 18th June, 1921, to whom Dividend warrants will be posted. Charge of address, if any, should be notified at once.

C 9721

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between our clients Messrs. DWARKADAS CHHOTALAL & CO. of the 1st part, Parmananddas Amichand of the 2nd part and Gokuldas Kasalchand of the third part and carried on under the name and style of Narandas Dwarkadas stands dissolved as and from this date. The public are hereby warned against paying the debts due to the partnership to the said Parmananddas Amichand and Gokuldas Kasalchand, without our clients knowledge or consent. The said Parmananddas Amichand and Gokuldas Kasalchand have now no right to use the firm name or pledge its credit. Any person or persons dealing with the said Parmananddas Amichand and Gokuldas Kasalchand in the firm name will do so at his or their risk and on his or their own account and our clients will not be responsible for the same.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1921.

AMARCHAND AND MANGALDAS.
Attorneys for Messrs. Dwarkadas Chhotalal and Co.,
C9853

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION
No. 1937 of 10/6/21.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petitioner for Probate of the Will limited to the Provident Fund assets of VITHAL KHANDOO JASTWAD, late loading and unloading Foreman of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company of Bombay Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Pimpalwady. ..... Deceased.

RUKHMINIBAI VITHAL KHANDOO.
JASTWAD of Bombay Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, Pimpalwady widow of the deceased Vithal Khandoo Jastwad executrix of the said Will. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this nineteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelty-one and in the Twelth year of our Reign.

MALABARI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 20th day of May 1921.

RUKHMINIBAI, widow
Petitioner-in-person.

9854

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo, Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES MERCERISED COTTON YARN.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction at 1 p.m. (S. T.), at Pydhoni, Tamba Kanta, by order of the office concerned, and on account and risk of Messrs. Gautamchan i Rupchand and their guarantor Bhaichand Rupchand Dossi, the following bales of Yarn.

Ex. S. S. "Indus Maru."

20 cases in each 300 lbs. Bleached Mercerised Cotton Yarn, 2/42s.

Ex. S. S. "Rangoon Maru."

20 cases in each 300 lbs. Bleached Mercerised Cotton Yarn, 2/42s.

10 cases in each 300 lbs. Bleached Mercerised Cotton Yarn, 2/42s.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On MONDAY, the 4th July, 1921, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Pydhoni, Tamba Kanta, by order of the Importers and on account and risk of Messrs. The National Spg. Wg. and Hosiery Mills, Ltd., 2nd floor, Shrikrishna Buildings, Hornby Road, the following:—

8 cases 50s Egyptian Warp on Cops 1772 lbs.
4 cases 70s Egyptian Weft on Cops 880 lbs.

Ex. S. S. "Elysia."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF ENGLISH PIECEGOODS.

Under instructions from Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver in Suit No. 2244 of 1919 (Padamsey Ratonsey Kanji versus (1) Gordhandas Karsondas, (2) Messrs. Somchand Parbhudas, (3) Messrs. Vallabhdas Jamnadas, (4) Messrs. Rowji Naranji, (5) Messrs. Purshottam Govindji, (6) Messrs. Lakhmidas Bhimji, (7) Messrs. Cowasji Framji and Co., (8) Messrs. Jethabhai Mulji & Co., (9) Messrs. Damodar Govindji and (10) Messrs. Rowji Liladhar) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell away by public auction in suitable lots the undermentioned goods belonging to the firm of Ratansey Kanji known as the Syndicate of Ten at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the 28th day of June, 1921 at the shop bearing No. 163/164 in the Morarji Goculdas Market at Kalbadevi Road.

About 234 pieces of colour mu.ls.
About 994 pieces of Gagrapat.
About 2512 pieces of Chints.
About 4 bales Chintz.
About 42 bales yellow Longcloth (Bombay Mill).
About 2 bales Dharak Mandoo (Rallis).

The condition of sale is that a deposit of 25 per cent. should be paid to the Auctioneers at the time of the lot being knocked down to the Purchaser and that the balance of the price should be paid at the time of taking delivery of the goods within a week from the date of the sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for Mr. N. H. Moos at Gresham Building. Esplanade Road. Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, sell by Public Auction, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, by order of the owner, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land together with the building standing standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 140, New No. 1214, Old Survey No. 6 and New Survey No. N/7410 and bounded on the East by property of Hussonalli Mulla Akberally, on the West by a common passage and property of Thacker Narandas Tulsidas, on the North by a common passage and property of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and on the South by Girgaum Back Road together with half the portions in the common passages described above on the North and West of the said property and the building is assessed under D Ward No. 1618 (1) and Street No. 6 and the said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Pandia and Co., Solicitors, at Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 10th day of July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Retreat", Bandra Hill, near the English Church, and next to the Tata's blocks, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, table hanging and hall lamps, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, vases, old china ware and figures, fancy teapoys, card tables, easy chairs, writing tables, glass door show cases, book stands, books, brass double bedsteads, iron single cots, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, hat stands, ice box, meat safe, aluminium utensils, one large iron water tank, valuable garden pots and tubs, etc., etc., the property of W. Douglas Hall, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th June, 1921.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READY ONEY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE STRONG MADE BY ORDER 12 IRON SAFE WITH STAND.

Messrs. RICHARD and READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 41 Esplanade Road at their Auction Room, the 12 very strong Iron Safe with Stand.

Safe will be on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th June, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Idem.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the Unclaimed Luggage and Parcels at Victoria Terminus will be PROCEEDED with TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 28th June, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENSSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th June 1921, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 561-567: 543 to 59 and 11. Case Nos. 27 and 28 Doongli Street.

AUCTION SALE of Old Iron, Empty Casks, Carpet, Dutch Matting, Troop Gear, Scrap Cuttings, Electric Gear, Cooking Galleys, Seated, Latrines, Galley Cover, Empty Bottles, Old Anchor, Lead, Iron Tanks, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th June, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, (21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

IMPORTANT TO METAL MERCHANTS.
SALE OF TIN SHEETS AND HOOP IRON.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus, Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 21, Medows Street, on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

50 cases Tin Sheets 20 by 14.
650 cwts. Hoop Iron 1in. by 18.
750 cwts. Hoop Iron 1in. by 18.
227 cwts. Hoop Iron 1in. by 18.

Goods are on view at Haji Bunder, Sewri, and sample can be seen at undersigned office before the day of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid within seven days and goods must be removed from Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewri.

Auction will begin at 3 p.m. punctually (S. T.).

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th June, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 821.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS SALE OF 686 BALES OF FINE STAPLE COTTON.

By the order of the Bombay Cotton Co., and on account and risk of defaulting purchaser Saluwala Baxiram Dhandu Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 29th June 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) near the Bombay Cotton Co's sample Room near Grants Buildings the following.

58 Bales Purna.
271 Bales Satana.
318 Bales Sailu.
38 Bales Purbhani.
1—Bales Nanded.
686

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THE GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVESTORS.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MATARPAKHADY ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor and on account and at the risk of Mr. Haji Rahimtulla Hajee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the property hereunder described.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Matarpakhady Road without the Fort in the city of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring (250) two hundred and fifty square yards as mentioned in the title deeds, but (214) two hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts as found on actual survey registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3695 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5865 and Street No. 62 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of John Mirian Lopes, on or towards the South and East by Matarpakhadi Road and on or towards the West by the property of McCallo De Souza.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office in No. 12-16 Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th June, 1921.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Annual	Fire	Income
Exceeds.		£10,00,000
Total Assets.		£23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & Co.,
66, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telo. Address: "SEEDS".
Tel. No. 1885.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.

A THRILLING TALE

OF SECRET SERVICE

"The Silver Greyhound"

"Around the Town," Topical and Cartoons.

THE EMPIRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES. LD.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

No. 2 of the BIG FIVE.

D. W. GRIFFITH

Presents

"The Idol Dancer"

A LOVE STORY OF SOUTHERN SEAS

EMPRESS

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LD.

RUNNING FOR THE SECOND WEEK AND STILL GOING STRONG.

TO-DAY AT 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

"Vishnu Avatar."

In 8 enchanting Reels.

A DOUBLE PROGRAMME!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have the pleasure to announce

THIS WEEK

An extremely attractive two-fold bill—comprising of one English 4-Reel Drama and one glorious Indian Mythological 6-Reel Film.

"Manhatten Madness"

(3000 feet)

An extremely powerful thrilling subject, featuring the famous

"Douglas Fairbanks"

and a Wonderful Indian Production

"Goverdhan-dhari"

Produced by the Hindustan Film Manufacturing Company, depicting the miraculous events that happened during the childhood of

SHRI-KRISHNA.

Wonderful Photography showing sense-staggering scenes.

Timings as usual.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

URVASHI

or the

NYMPH CELESTIAL

Adapted from KALIDAS

IN 5 REELS

Produced by BHARAT FILM MANUFACTURING Co.

PATHE GAZETTE

LATEST NEWS.

OH PROMISE ME

COMIC

NEXT WEEK

GEORGE B. SEITZ

in

VELVET FINGERS

A PATHE SERIAL

TIME

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5 15 p.m.

PRICES AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

Every day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GRAND WEEK-END SUCCESS!
EXCELLENT NEW PICTURES!!

FRITZI BRUNETTE

In the 5 reel photo play:—

"The Woman Under Cover"

The editor of "THE LEADER" loves his most capable "reporter" and the love is reciprocated, The drunkard brother the only obstacle having suceeded in helping the paper with exciting news unites the pair in happiness.

Also a rollicking comic:—

"HAM AN."

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!
WATCH FOR THE DATES OF
"OTHER MEN'S DAUGHTERS"

Prices:—Re. 1/8. Re. 1/-. Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present at their palatial Picture Mahal

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

an Indian Mythological Film of superb quality.

"Goverdhan-Dhari"

Produced by the Hindustan Film Manufacturing Company, depicting the miraculous events that happened during the childhood of Shri-Krishna. Wonderful Photography showing sense staggering, scenes.

Timings as usual.

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD).

DON'T LET SIMILARITY

of

NAMES PUZZLE YOU

The only place for

VIKRAM-URVASI

IS

MAJESTIC

Bery's Automatic Hand Loom

is capable of weaving three times more cloth than ordinary Looms on account of automatic motions.

Price Rs. 250.

Bery's Hand Spinning Machine is free from mechanical defects and thus produces finer and better yarn, Price Rs. 15.

POSTAGE Rs. 3/

RICE, FLOUR & OIL MILLS.

Disintegrators, Oil and Steam Engines and Boilers, Workshop Machinery generally in Stock.

B. D. BERY & Co.,

43, Ripon Street, CALCUTTA.

OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

We resharpen Gillette, Clemak, Anto Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-2 doz. Under six, As. 2 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillette Bladeuse "Twinplex" Stroper, Rs. 15 each. All Post free. MATHEWS Co., Medows St. (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS at all places to sell shares of the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Company, Limited. Shares still available at par S. V. JOSHI & Co., Managing Agents, Nagpur City.
A C9830

WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT. L629

WANTED—Indoor and outdoor stag on reasonable remuneration. State age experience, education, financial position, lowest acceptable salary to SECRETARY NATIONAL PUBLICITY Ltd., Houz Qazi, Delhi. R632
A

WANTED for the International Ayurvedic Company, Ltd., Delhi, respectable, well-connected gentleman to sell shares. Work guaranteed. Pay Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty), with future prospects. Cash security Rs. 5,000. For final settlement communicate with Dr. D. R. VARMA, Managing Director.
A C9648

WANTED by European Firm an experienced LEDGER-KEEPER, good writer and quick at figures. Apply in writing, stating previous experience and salary required Box No. 5039, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9823

WANTED—A good FOREMAN-FITTER, one with experience of erecting Sprinkler Installation preferred. Apply by lettre stating experience and salary required to W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD., Fort, Bombay.
A C 9848

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Marathi and Gujarati LADY TEACHER: Third Year Trained and one Kindergarten teacher, with experience for the Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanyashala. Pay according to qualifications. Apply PRINCIPAL at Minerva Mansions, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. R634
A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BURMA —WANTED—Engineering SUBORDINATES and DRAFTSMEN on pay commencing Rs. 80 and Rs. 60 per mensem respectively. Only College trained men need apply, stating qualifications and pay required. Copies of certificates and testimonials should be enclosed with applications. (Sd.) T. H. G. STEVENS, Superintending Engineer, Rangoon Circle.
A C9761

WANTED for the National College Burma, One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach undersigned within 30th June, MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49, Sule-Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
A C9766

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY—APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Candidates must be fully qualified medical men holding a degree or diploma of a recognized University. R.M. Salary Rs. 275, plus Rs. 75, conveyance allowance. It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer, in addition to his attending the Dispensary during the working hours, to visit the houses of the patients, to examine cases and contacts and to give necessary advice to the inmates of the house. Consulting private practice will be allowed during the off hours. Applications with copies of testimonials, stating age, nationality, etc., should be delivered before 1st July, 1921. (Sd.) MEASHAM LEA, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., Chief Officer and Chief Engineer, Karachi Municipality, Municipal Office, Karachi, 20th June, 1921.
A C 9835

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Clever and experienced 1st CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER wants better appointment than the present. Please inquire stating terms, to Box No. 5003, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 547

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a young energetic well experienced in coal agency line of big European Firm good knowledge of correspondence accounts, etc., and general office routine can join immediately. Apply Box No. 5044, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 626

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—GODOWNS at Jambulwadi, Kalbadevi Road. Apply VISSANJI SONS & CO., 3, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
C C 9842

TO LET—LARGE GODOWNS in central position of Docks and Railway Goods Yards. Apply Box No. 5043, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R623

TO LET from 1st August 1921 first floor of Marine House at No. 21 New Marine Lines. Apply to Mr. S. F. MULLA, Gresham Buildings, Fort.
C R628

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—5 CARDS 1894 Asalees, Slubbing 1899 Platt Bros. 1 Drawing 1899, 2 Inter 1900, 2 Roving Frames 1900, Tweedale and Small Smalleyworking in good condition. For particulars and prices please Apply to Box No. 5007, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G C 9762

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

WANTED—50 MOTOR LORRIES of two ton and below for immediate use to ply for public hire for one month only. State terms. MANAGING AGENTS, SUNNET-E-HIND MOTOR SERVICE, Sholapur.
JA C9858

NEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C 9680

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

TO MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS.—If you have furniture, cotton, yarn and cloth bales, lime, bricks, sand, coal, stone, etc., etc., to convey from one place to another for export or any other purpose, we are ready to offer you our 3 and 5 Ton Lorries on turns, hour or day conditions as desired.
For rates and other particulars please apply or see:—C. K. LALAN AND CO., Managing Agents, Ideal Transport Co., Ltd., 233, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Tel. No. 2880.
JA R 9776

REMEMBER the 30th day of June—UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY—SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION under instructions from Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co., Attorneys to the parties conserned at 3 p.m. in our show rooms:—3 DAIMLER CARS (one Landaulette and 2 Touring) Brand new, Latest model, complete with standard equipments, 1 ROAMER CAR, 2nd hand, slightly used, complete with standard equipments in perfect running order. Please CALL OVER and see them at our Show Rooms, HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Bombay.
JA C9846

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED SPARE PARTS of Improved single cylinder, two-speed Steam Road Roller, class S.R., nominal side 8 tons of makers Ruston, Proctor and Co. Price lists invited. VICE CHAIRMAN, Municipal Committee Khamgaon.
K C9857

FOR SALE—Looms BRAND NEW of Henry Livesey's and Hacking's. Also Warping machines and Grey winders. For particulars, please write to Box No. 4037, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B375

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Girgaon, Bombay, prepares students in Book-keeping, Accountancy and other Commercial Subjects. Prospectus on application.
M R 578

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—A HEADMASTER for the Sangli High School; an M A., strong in English and Sanskrit will have a preference. Salary according to qualifications. Applications for the same will be received up to the 15th July next. A. G. PARANJPE, B.A., Dy. Edl. Inspector, Sangli. Sangli, 23rd June 1921.
M C9829

WANTED—TEACHERS for the Sangli and Shahapur High Schools, M.A.'s and B.A.'s with languages, Mathematics, or Science as the special subjects will be preferred. Pay from Rs. 65 rising to Rs. 115 for M.A.'s. Pay from Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 100 for B.A.'s. Special allowance for special qualifications. Apply before the end of July next. A. G. PARANJPE, B.A., Dy Edl Inspector, Sangli 23rd June, 1921.
M C9830

LOST & FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—Central Provinces Port and Cement Coy. shares Nos. 357261-75 and 357276-300 standing in the names of Messrs. V. J. Acharya and M. M. Vyas respectively. Any claim should be submitted to the Coy, direct, within one month from date, otherwise Coy. will be requested to issue duplicates. M. M. Vyas Engineer. R631
P B

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—34 B. H. P. GAS ENGINE, complete with suction gas plant, cooling tanks complete, new 20 N. H. P. Vertical Boilers, 12 ft. and 16 ft. gap bed screw cutting Lathes, Nos. 2½ and 3½ Disintegrators, 8 Ton Steam Road Roller by Ruston Proctor, 20 N. H. P. Marshall's double cylinder Portable Steam Engine, various other Vertical Boilers, Portable Steam Engines, Planing Machine Send for latest stock-list. B. D. BERY AND CO., Telegram:— "Endeavour" Calcutta 43, Ripon Street, Calcutta.
T C 9801

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHOICE AFGHAN DRIED FRUITS—All best selected fruits packed in boxes containing 7 lbs. net: Almonds, Rs. 8-6; Apricots, Rs. 9-4; Figs or Sultanas, Rs. 8-8; Large Raisins, Rs. 8-0; and Red Currants or Black Raisins, Rs. 7-0; sample box one pound of each fruit, Rs. 8-0. Packing and postage free. Satisfaction guaranteed THE WESTERN FRUIT MART, Quetta.
T R 516

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that JAYANARAYANA SONI, Paintiff, of Guntur has filed a suit for Rs. 400-5-0 (Four Hundred Rupees and annas five only against Sambhuram Ramgopal, Defendant, of Baylapore, Ahamadnagar Dist., in the first Additional District Munsif Court of Guntur in O. S. No. 57 of 1921 and the same is posted to 28-6-21 for defendant's appearance.
C C 9830

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the firm ISHARDASS GORAKH RAM, carrying a business in Bombay, Kalbadevi Road, Post No. 2, has closed business on account of disputes, among its partners, and its Munims Lakhmichand Ram Dial; Nand Lal Lakhmichand have no authority to represent this firm in any way. Any person dealing with the Munims or other servants of the firm shall do so at his own risk, parties issuing this notice shall not be in any way responsible.

ISHARDASS DHARAMCHAND,
Partners of Ishardass
Gorakhram through
DUNI CHAND, M.A., Vakil,
Amritsar.
C9855

DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT SALE

OLD PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT STORE.
Bake, House Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE LAND MANAGER Development Directorate will sell by Public Auction at the office of the Development Directorate on THURSDAY, 28th July, 1921 at 4 p.m. precisely.

A Lease for 999 years of the above valuable site with buildings thereon the whole admeasuring 935 square yards with frontage of 93 feet to Bake House Lane and return frontage of 98 feet to Bake House Cross Lane.

Bake House Lane connects Medows Street and Forbes Street with Rampart Row and is a hundred yards distant from Esplanade Road.

The site is thus situate in the centre of a closely populated Business Area and is eminently suitable for the erecting of a block of Office Premises for which there is a large and unsatisfied demand.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be had upon application to:—

E. M. GILBERT, LODGE, F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I., Land Manager, Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
T R C 9856

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

THE whole of the grass and Babool sticks falling within the cantonment area Santa Cruz, is FOR SALE, which can be seen at any time except Sundays. Please apply to the Cantonment Magistrate, Santa Cruz on or before 28th June, 1921. The auction sale of the above will be held at Santa Cruz, Cantonment Magistrate's Office at 3 p m on 29-6.21.

SECRETARY,
Cantonment Committee, Santa Cruz
TA C 9816

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EYABHAI NOOROODIN SUTARWALLA, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely and free from incumbrances the immoveable property a particular description of which is given below to our client the purchaser. All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, property, or demand in to or upon the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claim (if any) known in writing to the Collector of Bombay Land Revenue Department and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay and to the undersigned at their office at 5 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. Any claim not made known in writing as hereby required will be considered to have been waived and abandoned and the purchaser will proceed accordingly.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit ground rent land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Eleventh Kamatipoora Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 72 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4438, New No. 10942, Old Survey Nos. 3970, 3971 and New Survey No. 6660 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 1934, Street Nos. 16-18 and bounded on the East by the property of Balia Wangia, on the West by the property of Kamatti Tukaram on the North by the said Eleventh Kamatipura Street on the South by sweepers passage.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1921.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers Attorneys.
9856

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA R ILWAY.
(In corporated in England.)

REDUCTION IN SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from Wednesday the 29th instant the following Suburban Trains will be cancelled:—

DOWN TRAINS.

83	Down	Victoria	Terminus	dep.	4-45
89	Down	Victoria	Terminus	dep.	6-35
147	Down	Victoria	Terminus	dep.	9-40
149	Down	Victoria	Terminus	dep.	10-25
109	Down	Victoria	Terminus	dep.	11-30
115	Down	Victoria	Terminus	dep.	13-55
135	Down	Victoria	Terminus	dep.	21-40

UP TRAINS.

136	Up	Victoria	Terminus	arr.	0-10
138	Up	Victoria	Terminus	arr.	5-20
90	Up	Victoria	Terminus	arr.	9-15
146	Up	Victoria	Terminus	arr.	10-50
150	Up	Victoria	Terminus	arr.	12-15
108	Up	Victoria	Terminus	arr.	13-40
116	Up	Victoria	Terminus	arr.	16-25

151 Down and 152 up will run on Saturdays only.

A new time-table will be introduced shortly.

D. S. BURN.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27th June, 1921.
C9850

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE DIRECTOR of Development is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of 12,600 hardwood sleepers.

Tender forms, Specifications and Conditions of Contract may be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Reclamation, Old Customs House Yard, Fort, Bombay on payment of Re. 1.

Tenders should reach the office of the Director of Development before 12 noon (S.T.) on the 25th July 1921 at which time they will be opened.

Tenders must be accompanied by Rs. 500 in cash or Government Securities as earnest money. This will be refunded to the unsuccessful tenderers and in the case of the successful tenderer will be credited to him as part of his security deposit.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit in cash or in Government Securities the sum of Rs. 3,000 as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders. He reserves the right to accept any tender in part only, against the total requirements stated.

Old Customs House Yard, Fort.
Bombay, 27th June, 1921.
TA C9852

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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Dated this 27th day of June, 1921.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers Attorneys.
9856

AMUSEMENTS.

It is hereby notified that the SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEERS have arranged with the Proprietor of VIJAYA NOWTAM NATAK SAMAJ to give.

A Benefit Performance

AMARLAXMI

IN AID OF

THE TILAK SWARAJYA FUND.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 29TH INSTANT, AT 9-30 P.M.

at the BOMBAY THEATRE.

Messrs. Mahomedally and Shawkatally and other prominent leaders have kindly consented to be present.

Mrs. Naidu has kindly consented to preside.

Mahatma Gandhi will probably be present at the time of Charkha Scene in the Drama.

It is expected that there will be a great rush. People are therefore requested to book their seats at once at the Bombay Theatre or at Bhagatwadi Kabutar Khana.

BOMBAY HOUSING SCHEME.

The insufficiency of housing accommodation is a standing grievance in Bombay, but matters can be much improved if a system of regularly advertising vacant rooms, flats, or houses for residential purposes is adopted. Similarly those who are in need of such accommodations should make liberal use of newspaper columns at a nominal expense and thereby facilitate to obtain accommodation with the least delay.

It is common knowledge that while houses and rooms are vacant those who want them cannot get them for want of information. This is a great loss to individuals and hardship for those in need—if the two parties can be afforded opportunities to let each other know of his requirement then much trouble, hardship and inconvenience is saved on all sides.

In these days of house scarcity, we have decided to afford every facility to the house-owner and would-be tenant to come into touch with each other direct without any middlemen and waste of time in bargaining.

To make this scheme successful and to afford house-owners, burdened with heavy taxes and up-keep charges, some relief by finding for them desirable tenants we have decided to make a nominal charge for publishing a list of vacant rooms and flats for residential purposes, consisting of the name of the owner to be applied to, the address of the vacant place, accommodation and rent, altogether a maximum of four lines for each advertisement at a nominal charge. The same facilities will be afforded to those in need of residential quarters. In either case the parties should advertise through "Box" System:

SPECIMEN OF "TO LET" ADVT. COPY

No. 12, Princess Street—one room, bath attached. Rent 120/- per month. Box No.—
Chowpatty Sea Face, one flat of 5 rooms Rent Rs. 600/- per month. Box No.—

SPECIMEN OF "WANTED ACCOMMODATION" ADVT. COPY

TWO rooms, bath & cook-rooms separate, in or near Fort. Rent no matter. Box No.—
ONE Flat five rooms, bath & kitchen—near Kalbadevi. Rent limit Rs. 250/-. Box No.—

SPECIAL RATES FOR A REGULAR BUNCH OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Particulars apply to the Manager.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, 20th June, 1921.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		.
" " Sales of East Indians		1?0
" " Imports		--

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Egyptian F G F Spot Ltd. D.		7-60
Sakels		15 50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	10.77
	Oct	11 ?3
	Jan	12 12
New Orleans 10 a. m.	Juby	10 33
	Oct.	11.09

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPOR.

London, Saturday, 18th June, 1921

Total in Sight	10,131,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	352,000
East Indian	112,000
American	4,492,000
Other	339,000
Total Sales	17,000
East Indian Sales	2300
Total Speculation	--
" Export	--
East Indian Export	--
" " Stock	--
" " Forwarded	70,000
" " Actual Export	1800
" " Imports	3,000
" " Speculation	--
American Afloat	100,000
East Indian Afloat	5,000
Total Afloat	143,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 20th June, 1921.

M.G. Bengal, Good	4.33
" Fully Good	4.76
" Fine	5.00
" F. 1 Oomra, Good	5.25
" " Fully Good	5.73
" " Fine	6.00
" MG Broach, Good	6.93
" " Fully Good	7.13
" " Fine	7.40
" Scinde, Good	6.13
" " Fully Good	4.63
" " Fine	4 88

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 20th June, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
June	7 13
July	7 34
August	7 44
September	7 48
October	7 76
November	7 86
December	7 96
January	8 11
February	8 05
March	8 12
April	8 16
May	8 21

Tone:—Barely Steady

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 16th June, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
June	--
July	7 98
Aug.	7 82
Sept.	7.9?
Oct.	8.01
Nov.	--
Dec.	--
Jan.	8 82
Feb.	--
May	8 39
April	--
May	8.52

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 20th June, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
June	12 95
July	12 95
Aug.	12/05
Sept.	13/15
Oct.	13 24
Nov.	13 25
Dec.	13 30
Jan.	13 35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 25th June, 1921.

Futures at New York	July	11 01
	Oct.	11 95
	Jan	12.64
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		21 000
" Exports to Great Britain		14 000
" " to Continent		Nil
New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	10 85
	Oct.	11 72
	Jan.	12 35
Spot Cotton at New York		11 05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		10.38
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	10.37
	Oct	11 16
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality		6 3/16
Demand Bills		3.74,75
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined		99 1/4
Do Foreign		59 1/4

London, 25th June, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/3 9/16 Dull.
Bar Gold—	--
Bar Silver Spot—	35 1/4 Sty.

METALS.

London, 21st June, 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£70 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£70 7/16
Copper Brazier	£112
Yellow Metal	9 1/2
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£25

EXCHANGE.

On London, at Paris -- France -- 46·30

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 °/, 1960/90	£71 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 °/,	£77 1/4
War Loans 5 °/, 1929/47	£87 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 °/,	£45 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ °/,	£37
Indian Stock-3½ °/, Sterling Loans	56
Government Securities 3 °/,	£49 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard CureJuly-August 11 1/4

Plantation First Latex Crepe June, 8

Tone :—Again easier.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 23th June, 1921.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July Sellers—	99-9
Do. Aug. sellers	18-9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay July, Sellers	20-9
August Sellers	19-9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	20-0
Do. August Sellers	20-0

TONE:—Quietand easier

DISCOUNTS.

London, 15th June, 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 7/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 1 2
" Fine Trade Bill? m/st	6 1/8
" " 6 "	6 1/2
Rents 5 p/c	42 1/2

METAL REPORT.

COPPER Standard Gr M. B.	69 3/4
" Best English Selected	69 3/8
IN BLOCK	164 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags June July Sellers	20 3/4
" Tone Steadily Held	--
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Sellers	33/9
" Months J. J. Sellers	33/8
" Buyers	--
" Tone	--

WHEATS.

London, 21ts June, 1921

ROSARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. June-July Sellers	£7 7/6
Australian	£?1
Coach B rley F. A. Q. Sellers	78

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14
Hongkong "	189
National "	£37

SEEDS.

London, 21st June, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold June-July, Firmly held	£20 1/4
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July, Firmly held	£?19 1/4
TONE OF RAPESEED :—Tending lower.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Quiet	£ 21
TONE OF LINSEED :—	
LINSEED, Argentine Plata June JulySellers Quiet	£19
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered) per ton June Jul, Sellers	£10 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED:— June-July, sellers	£21 1/4

EXCHANGE.

London, 24th June, 1921.

On London in Paris	46 79
In Germany	269 37
In Italy	77 30

New York, 22nd June, 1921

Demand Bills	3 75 (0

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, 24th June, 1921

Stockholm	16.75
Christiania	26.14
Amsterdam	11 83
Switzerland	22.19
Belgium	46 88
Athens	61.73

Liverpool 24th June 1921

Mid Americans Cotton Spot	7.05

MONEY MARKET.

London, 2?st June, 1921.

Rentes 3%	56 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	35 5/8
" 2 months hence	35 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 5/8
" " " 6 "	7
Bar Gold (per oz)	--
Interest day to day loans	4 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	5
Amount, Paid Bank of England about	£1 1/. p/c.
since 28th April 1?1	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 27.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August at Rs. 321 and soon after declined to Rs. 319½. The prices then fluctuated between Rs. 320½ and Rs. 322 and again declined to Rs. 319 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 316. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 316 and after touching Rs. 315 closed at Rs. 320½.

Our market for ready cotton remained very quiet on Saturday last, and the off. take was small Japan shippers were not buying while local millwalas bought a small quantity for their immediate requires. About 1,200 bales only are reported to have been sold.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay 27th June 1921

Fully Good Broach July-August		320 1/2
" " Bengal July		2 8
" " September,		250
Fine Oomra July		301
" " September		316

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 27th June, 1921.

F. G. Broach July-August,		316
Fully Good Bengal July,		240
Fully Good Bengal September		251
Fine Oomra's July,		296
" " September,		311

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 27th June, 1921

Descriptions	Super-Fine	F Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind			
" Punjab	270	245	223
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	303	295	280
M.G. Central P. No. 1	335	325	310
M.G. Central P. No. 2	320	310	295
M.G. Broach		334	316
Southerns 7			

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 25th June, 1921.

Cotton	9,609	Bales.
Wheat	23,974	Cwts.
Linseed	2,018	"
Rape, etc.	491	"
Gingellyseed	Nil	"
Poppyseed	350	"
Groundnuts	339	"
Castorseed	400	"
Bleed	1627	"
Myrabollams	411	"
Cottonseed	27 3	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	4303	"
Jowar	204	"
Masur	NH	"
Barley	2770	"
Bajra	3.23	"
Coal	1913	Tons.

STOCKS EXCHANGE.

June 27.

Sterling B. C. T.T. 1.3 5/16.
Sterling B. C. D.D. 1.3 11/32.
Banks Selling T.T. 1.3 3/8.
Banks Selling D.D. 1.3 13/32.
Japan 199.
Hongkong 207.
Singapore 180.
Shanghai 280.
America 421.
Lyons 285.
Silver 35 1/4d. forward 35 1/8d.
Bar Silver Rs. 93-4-0.
Gold £5-9-7.
Mint Gold Rs. 31.10-0.
Cross 3.74.
Belgium 46.80.
Italian 76-70.
Swiss 22-20.
G. Mark 270.
French Cross 46-70.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6½ per cent.

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

27th June, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	83	8	0
Do.	1	95	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	95	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	90	0	0
Do.	2	92	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 27th June, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	83	8	0
Do.	1	91	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	100	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	100	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	100	0	0
Do.	2	93	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars	--	--		
Punch tchs Joist	--	85	0	0
Copper English Bars	--	89	0	0
Brass-Bars	--	88	0	0
Lead	--	83	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazar Rates

6 30 p. m. 27th June, 1921. Bazaar Terms

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	70	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	70	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	72	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawapore	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawapore	12	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70	0	0
Teelseed, Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	0	0
Groundnuts	68	0	0
Mowraseed	7	12	0
Barley—	49	0	0
Castorseed	50	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April May			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Sept.	10	0	0
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May			
Linseed Sept.	16	7	0
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			

It is understood that among many schemes for industrial development the Minister of Development, Madras, is now drafting a bill for state aid to industries in presidency also.

In the Buckingham Mill strike over 700 Authi Dravidas have returned to work on Monday, despite threats of castemen.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 27.

Rainfall has been widespread in extreme north and a depression is apparently forming at head of Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Punjab except the Southeast and local in Bihar, Kashmir, east Central Provinces, and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, east United Provinces, Northwest Frontier Provinces, east Central Provinces and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point four inches, Mergui one, Diamond Island, False Point and Sambalpur one and half, Hazaribagh one, Daltonganj four, Gaya one and a half, Lahore, Rawalpindi a quarter, Murree a half, Lyallpur, Khushab three quarters, Gulmarg three, Srinagar, Sonamarg a half, Drosh a quarter, Pendra, Raipur one, Gopalpur three quarters.

Forecast:—Extension in lower Bengal.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. to 8 a. m. of 26-6-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to 26th 1919.	June 1st to 26th 1920.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. C
Colaba (Observatory)	0 00	26 61	15 00	7 27
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	0 00	25 05	16 53	8 12
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital)	0 09	22 05	16 93	8 69
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0 07	19 38	18 04	8 72
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill)	--	--	--	--

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th June, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a m, 10 a. m 2 p. m., 6 p.m., and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.	29.719
Temperature of Air degrees	85 2
Wet Bulb Thermometer "	78 8
Dew Point " "	76 6
Relative humidity of Air "	0 768
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5 2
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	89 6
Minimum do do "	81 6
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight	WS W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind do. miles	1 2
Fall of Rain inches	0,00
Total fall during month "	26 61
do. year "	26 61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 am of 27th	0 00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.
Saturday	2nd July	m8	47	25	11
		8	10a	26	8

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.
Saturday	2nd July	m2	2	17	3
		2	36a	2)	7

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27th June, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the northern and southwestern districts; Rawalpindi, Lahore and Multan reporting 0.25in., 0.34in. and 0.13in. respectively. Skies are clear at Delhi and Ambala and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess and temperature lower than usual in the area of general rain.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the south and lightly clouded in the north of the division. Humidity is in slight defect at Agra and day temperature lower than usual at Mainpuri and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and north Rajputana and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Kotah and Jacobabad and at the latter station day temperature is lower than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is considerably higher than usual in Gujarat and at Indore and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur and Jubbulpore report 1.20in. and 0.70in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and at Saugor and in the Berars humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal or higher than usual except at Raipur where the latter is slightly below normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded and temperature is nearly normal or higher than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual except at Poona where it is below normal: night temperature is above the average at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the northern and southwestern districts of the Punjab and locally in the northeastern districts of the Central Provinces and in north Malabar. Over the rest of the reporting area the break in the monsoon continues. The largest fall amounts to 1.20in. at Raipur. Day temperature is higher than usual in and about Gujarat and the Deccan and the sea remains rough at Colombo, Dwarka and Karachi. Conditions are apparently becoming favourable for a strengthening of the monsoon in the south.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in Malabar and local in the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. A few falls are probable in the northeast of the Peninsula, the east of the United Provinces and the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th June 1921.

The Arabian Sea current remains weak but has in conjunction with the western disturbance caused local rain in the Central Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa and Chota Nagpur and local in the Bay Islands, Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, the east of the Central Provinces and the Konkan. A few falls have been also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, the east of the United Provinces, Kashmir and Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Table Island one and a half inches; Akyab two; Tezpur one; Cox's Bazar one and a half; Daltonganj, Muktesswar three; and Dera Ismailkhan, Sutna a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1921.

Station	Temp in Shade Maximum of Past 24 hour	Minimum of Past 24 hour.	Humidity 8 hrs	Rainfall Past 24 hour	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	91	81	84	0	0	0
Do (17th)	110	75	88	0	0	—0 07
Jask	104	79	77	0	0	—0.14
Muskat						
Do. ( )						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103	76	77	0.13	0.15	—0 34
Rawalpindi	95	69	2 66	0 25	0.55	1 12
Lahore	108	77	1.7 82	0.34	0 74	—0 75
Hissar	101	68	1.9 50		0.41	—1 68
Ambala	103	1 68	0 62		0 25	—2 56
Delhi	97	71	6 62		0 60	—1 72
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98	82	6 56		0 54	6.94
Mainpuri	91	1 80	4 70		5.66	+3 24
Jhanso	91	71	0 64		4.69	+1.29
Cawnpore	93	82	7 82		7.83	—0 46
Allahabad	91	68	0.7 80		0	—3 57
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	103	87	6 51		0	—0 15
Karachi	85	5?	2.9 85		0	—0 91
Ajmer	97	67	9.4 63		0 25	—1.64
Jaipur	100	65	2.9 63		0 16	—1 47
Kotah	101	68	8.6 57		0 74	—1 41
Mount Abu	83	2	64.0 84		0.40	3 34
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98	80	6 80		0	—1 64
Dwarka	90	88	7 76		0.01	—1 83
Veraval	87	2	83 8 81		0.82	—3 39
Rajkot	100	18	1 74		2.23	0.8
Bhavnagar Para	104	2?8.4	46		2.03	—1 56
Surat	93	85	1.8 46		0.71	—60
Ahmedabad	106	81	5 66		0 21	—2.31
Deesa	10?	79	0 63		0	—1.47
Neemuch	88	17	8.8 62		0.13	—3 64
Indore	95	1?5	7.2		7.61	2 73
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	91	7	3.8 71	0.70	6.47	—0 28
Saugor	94	07	7.4 53		9.83	—4.47
Hoasngabad	97	17	9 69		9.12	4 28
Khandwa	95	07	7 69		16 36	11 78
Akola	99	67	9 60		4.44	1 14
Amroto	9?	2	0 2 57		7 70	2 56
Nagpur	97	67	8 68		5.77	1 88
Chanda	96	67	6.4 63		14.78	8 46
Raipur	92	67	2 83	1.20	11.67	5.05
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89	81	8 77		26 61	4.84
Ratnagiri	87	80	0.2 75		35.68	9.46
Marmugoa	88	80	3 78		27.56	0 93
Karwar	87	67	9.8 83		22.32	—11 67
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93	7?6	0 57		2.61	—1.63
Ahmednagar	95	68	5.6 62		4 51	0 44
Poona	99	67	0.7 67		2 66	1 07
Sholapur	100	67	9 71		1 92	—2 43
Bijapur	97	67	1 68		0 61	—2 14
Belgaum	84	67	1 76		10 14	2 79
Aurangabad	97	7?1	4 66	0.66	2.92	2.29
Nizamabad (Indur)	87	67	7.5 59		12.81	+8 65
Hyderabad	95	67	9 8 54		4.82	+0.68
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore	86	2?5	7 89	0.05	37 84	4 66
Calicat	3	47	5.3 87	0.15	21.86	10.2?
Cochin	85	5?6	6 84	0.01	22 11	3 24
Colombo	6	17	4.8 95	0 19	1 46	—6 15
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maalipatam	100	3	82.0 65		5.24	+1.2?
Bellary	95	5?	0.7 88		2.25	0.46
Cuddapah	101	68	5 50		3.84	1 10
Madras	104	68	2 60		0.65	—.92
Bangalore	9?	16	6.3 76		3. 0	—0.88
Coimbore	8	37	1.3 82		1.19	—0.41
Trichanopoly	103	37	8.4 56		2.22	+0.91
Negapatam	95	7?	9.8 64		0.41	—0.68

MONEY AND SHARES MARKET.

Bombay, June 27.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 31-8-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 93-6-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3-5/8.
D. D. on London 1/3.13-32.
D. D. on Paris Frcs. 290.
3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 320.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 200.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 192.
American Cross rate Dol. 3.74.
Paris Cross rate Frcs. 46.70.
London Silver spot D. 35¼d.
London Silver forward D. 35-1/8d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 87.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-21 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 76.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96-8.
3½ pe rcent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

Market opened strong but after heavy fluctuations closed firm.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Abd. Advance 2300, By. Cotton 1225, By. Dyeing 1765 xrt., Century 1185, Cent. India 4235, Colaba Land 2800, Crescent 715, Currimbhoy 1795, David 1640, Fazulbhoy 1525, Finlay 1110, Ind. Bleaching 180 xd., Ind. Malwa 695, Kasturchand 1450, Kohinoor 3230, New Great 935, Pearls 1222/8, Phoenix 1110, Shapurji 415, Simplex 795, Swan 1160, Swadeshi 4600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 695, By. Burma 580, By. Burma N. I. 170 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 15.8 By Steam 305, By. Tramway 131/4, Bundi Cement 39 xd., Ind. Cement 350 xd, Katni Ord. 282/8, Katni Defd 1390, New India Ins. 1 dis., Shivrajpur 31d. Tata Ord. 112 8 xd. Tata Defd. 640 xd., Tata Hydro 970 Tata Oil 85, Tata Bank 22/8, Scindia Steam 11/8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

June 27.

S S Meswa, Hanson, Christania.
S S Epsona, Cockerill, Calcutta.

The following vessels cleared their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Rialto, Morune, Karachi.
S S Haresfield, Ayres, Calcutta.
S S Braunfels, Meyer, Durban.
S S Frankfor, Wilson, Rangoon.
S S Quilon, Keynes, Batavia.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Karmala for London.

S S Mesna:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Mesna, 3431 tons, Captain C Henson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Christania, with a general cargo.

S S Epsom:—The steamer Epsom, 2951 tons, Captain I Cockerill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Rialto:—The K W Company's steamer Rialto, 1772 tons, Captain Mordue, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Haresfield:—The B I S N Company's steamer Haresfield, 3212 tons, Captain R M Ayres will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Braunfels:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Braunfels 1355 tons, Captain J A Theyer, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with ballast.

S S Frankfor:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Frankfor, 2297 tons, Captain D Wilson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with ballast.

S S Quilon:—The B I S N Company's steamer Quilon, 4941 tons, Captain W J Keynes, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Batavia, with ballast.

EXPORT.

June 27.

S S Mundra for London:—11 bdles lambskin, M Mubin nad Co.; 30 bales tanned hides, Western I. Tannaries and Co.; 58 bales sona leaves, S D Bassan; 4 cwt. mica, F F Chrestien and Co.; 3 bales sheepskin, Umer Gazi; 90 cases milk powder, Indian Dairy Supply; 315 cwt. linseed oil cake, Hollinghurst and Co.

S S Mundra for Antwerdp:—58 bales cotton fly, Haji M Haji Abdul Reman and Co.

S S Kasagar for Marseilles:—55 bales cottonfly Khimji Vishram.

S S City of Horawala for Liverpool: 320 bales wool, Forbes F Campbell; 340 cwt linseed oil cakes, Forbes F Campbell; 155 bales ay, C Peraj and Co.; 360 cwt. groundnut oil cake, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool:—350 bales cottonwaste Khimjee Vishram; 100 bales cotton waist, C Peraj and Co.; 30 bales wool J Kara and Co.; 40 bales wool, Lyon Lord and Co.; 60 bales wool, V Comersey, 4000 cwt myrabolams, S C Kermerkar; 42 cwt. khismiss, Narayandas Bros.; 1.00 cwt. ground nut N Mahani and Co. 21 bales wool, M. Bala and Co.; 68 bales wool, D Kundanmal; 800 cwt. tonacco, ar. Framrose; 71 bales 400 cwts. myrabolams, C. Jivanlal, wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Brockline for New York:—2200 cwt. myrabolams, D Lincaje and Co.; 4 bales cotton carpet, King Kang and Co.

S S Vecntuijk for Antwerp:—134 bales cotton ay, V A Save; 108 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Vechtdijk for Hamburg:56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 2000 cwt. c. bones, Ralli Bros.; 168 cwt. myraboolams, C Jivanlal 55 bales cotton, Varunaman Bros.

S S Kenkon Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, N W K Kaisha.

S S Tajima Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Tajima Maru for Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Tajima Maru for Hongkong:—1 cwt. ivory, F K N Miani; 295 cwt sharkfins, Nathoo; 17 cwt. fish maws, C Nathoo;

S S Norway Maru for Kobe:—750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, W Assomal; 1900 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 1600 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha; 48 bales cotton, Yussa C Trading Co. 300 bales cotton, Killachand Devchand; 800 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N W Kaisha.

S S Norway Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Yussa C Trading Co.; 400 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Norway Maru for Nagaski:—500 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Norway Maru:—Yakohama:—500 bales cotton, Yussa C Trading Co. 700 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Norway Maru for Yakonchi:—500 bales cotton, Takoku M K Kaisha;; 200 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

IMPORT

June 27.

S S Warawala from Basra. Agents British India S N Co.:—21 bags specie, 16 bdles salted fish, 41 bdles dry fish,

S S Ahmedi fro mBasra. Agents Sharaff Hassan and Co.:—32 bdles skin, 4 bags almond 61 bags attari, 4 tins specie; 19 bdles specie.

S S Glovinia from Abadan. Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.:—4719 tons, liquid fuel.

S S David Lloyd George from Durban. Agents W and A Graham and Co.

6483 tons Netal coal.

S S Trevanion from Delagao Bay. Agents B I S N Co.:—7027 coal.

S S Colaba from Calcutta. Agents B I S N Co.:—7980 tons coal.

The correct date of the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to be held at Lucknow is Friday, July 22nd at 8 a.m. and not Thursday, July 22nd as reported already.

TUTORIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

(GOVALIA TANK ROAD; BOMBAY.)

Have session has just commenced and fresh admissions are made daily. Second Languages: French, Persian, Sanskrit and Latin St. VI and VII in the mornings 8-15—10-30 and 11—1-15. Extra classes for backward students is French and Mathematics. All subjects taught by specialists. All the three principals teach in Higher classes of Boys and Girls. Fees Rs. 7 matric class. Rs. 6/8 VI St. Rs. 5/8 V St. Rs. 4/8 IV St. Rs 4/8/— III St., Rs. 3/8 II St, and Rs. 3/8. I St. In Vernacular Division Rs. 2 8 for Gujarati IV and III and Rs. 2 upto II St.

NEW CLASSES ARE JUST FORMED.

NONE CAN BE ADMITTED AFTER 10th JULY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd., and the Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd., 11, Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m. and 4 p.m. respectively.

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Currimbhoy Mills Co., The Ebrahim Pabaney Mills, Co., the Crescent Mills Co. and the Pearl Mills Co. 137, Esplanade Road, 4 p.m. 4-5, 4-10 p.m. and 4-15 p.m. respectively

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Annual Genl. Meeting, Rampart Row, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 29.

Ord. Genl. Meeting, the Kastoorchand and Mills Co., Ltd., Hornby Row, 5 p.m.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

The Managing Committee of the Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps has arranged with Vijayanowtam Natak Samaj to stage the new drama "Amarlaxmi", in aid of the Lokmanya Tilak Swaraj Fund, at 9-30 (S.T.) on Wednesday the 29th instant at the Bombay Theatre. Mrs. Naidu will preside, the Ali Brothers, Mr. M. Pickthall, Mr. Umar Sobani will visit the show. Mahatma Gandhi will be present at the time of the charkha scene.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

JEEJIBHOY-DEAKIN:—On 20 June at Kensington, London, B. D. Jeejibhoy of 20 Earls Terrace, Kensington, London, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Jeejibhoy of Bombay, to Madeleine Maoy Deakin (Bobby) youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Deakin and grand daughter of alderman T. P. Deakin of Egerton House, Shrewsbery, England.

BIRTH.

PADMAVATI:—Daughter of Purshotamdas Thakurdas and wife of R. G. Saraiya delivered a son at 5, Cambalt Road, Putney Hill, London on 4th June 1921.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Byculla (E Ward) District Congress Committe will be held on to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in Mr. Vaikunthlal A. Desai's office, 72, Apollo Street, Fort.

PARSI ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

Forms for signature for the proposed address to Mahatma Gandhi by some Parsi friends and admirers have been placed also at Govindji Vasanji Confectionery shops at Chira Bazaar and Grant Road, where subscriptions for the same will be also received.

BHOR STATE SUBJECTS' MEETING.

Last Sunday a meeting of the subjects of Bhor State was held in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Bombay, to protest against the order of probibition of public meetings, issued by H. H. the Chief of Bhor.

Several gentlemen from different parts of the State were present. Mr. N. M. Joshi occupied the chair. Resolution protesting against the order of prohibition was moved by Mr. N. R. Divekar and seconded by Mr. Marathe, and was unanimously passed. It was also decided to send a copy of the resolution to H. H. the Chief and the Political Agent.

TATA MILLS.

TROUBLE AVERTED.

A fresh trouble again sprang up in the Tata Mills yesterday. After the old men of the Roving Department were paid off and replaced by new employees the Mills resumed working on Saturday. But on the following day the weavers asked the Management about their wages for those days on which the mills were kept closed. On the Management giving no reply they came out and asked the men of other departments also to join them but none sympathised. Subsequently the Management informed them that they would be paid half the wages for those days and they returned to work. But yesterday morning as soon as the operatives entered the mills premises a row took place between the weavers and the spinners.—The latter attacking the former for having created the trouble the previous day. It was, however, quelled by the Management with the help of the Police. The mills were working as usual in the afternoon.

"STRIKE SITUATION AT GOALUNDO.

MR. C. R. DAS CONDEMNS ATTITUDE OF COMPANIES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

Hopes of settlement of the Assam-Bengal Railway strike hitherto has not been realised and it appears probable that there will be further trouble in the steamer services. Steamers have not yet recommended plying between Goalundo and Chandpur, or between Barisal and Chandpur. The only regular service is that between Naraingunj and Chandpur, which was not interrupted even during the strike. Mr. C. R. Das arrived at Goalundo to-day and addressed the strikers advising them not to return to work as he considered the steamer companies were not willing to agree to reasonable terms. He asserted that the reports of the men having rejoined at Khulna, Barisal and Chandpur were incorrect.

In an interview Mr. Das said the attitude of the steamer companies has been growing worse daily and they were acting in concert with the bureaucracy. He considered they had adopted a very strong attitude. They were carrying on negotiations for settlement with moderate leaders, but refused to discuss terms with those in whom the non-cooperators had confidence. Mr. Das added he had advised the workers to leave for their homes. Mr. Das left Goalundo this afternoon. Disappointment is felt in Goalundo as the public had expected the termination of the strike on Mr. Das' arrival, meanwhile the Khulna correspondent reports that many serangs and other members of the crews of local steamers have left for their homes.

It is proposed by the Government of Bihar to hold an all-India Hand Weaving Exhibition in Patna about the first week of December. Prizes will be given for products of hand looms. Sericulture exhibits will be permitted and mills and dealers in accessories will be permitted to exhibit yarns, shuttles, healds, etc.

BUCKET FACTORY NUISANCE.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding, in the absence of Sir Sassoon J. David. Owing to want of quorum the business of the Corporation commenced quarter of an hour later than usual.

Most of the time of the Corporation was spent in considering the formal resolutions of the Standing Committee, but on the question of a bucket factory in Ripon Road there was considerable discussion. Some members suggested that the factory should be stopped at once. It was ultimately decided not to do anything in the matter on the Commissioners' undertaking that he would see that no further nuisance was created by the bucket factory. He also said he was going to submit a comprehensive report dealing with the whole question, which would have to be gone into by a committee fully.

BUCKET FACTORY DISTURBANCE.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Jamal Dawood and other residents of Ripon Road Cross Lane, Byculla, stating that for "more than five months past the peace and tranquillity of the locality in which they live are being "frightfully disturbed" by the tremendous noise caused by a bucket factory established in their midst. They requested that the Corporation would be pleased to revoke the orders issued by the Commissioner for granting the license because by the working of the factory it was very likely that the end of such of them as might have the misfortune to fall ill would be hastened considerably as there would be no quite and peace."

Mr. H. P. Mody moved that the letter be recorded, as when the Commissioner had paid a surprise visit there was no noise. Mr. Manaji Rajuji also agreed with the Commissioner and the factory would be only allowed to work from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. and the license would be granted on that condition.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said he himself had paid surprise visits to the place on the 15th and 16th of the month and there was such a defeaning noise that it was impossible for him to stand there for even ten minutes. The noise was created by the corrugated sheets flattened with iron bars, for being made into buckets. Another time when he paid a visit there was no noise at all, because the sheets were being cut into shape. He wanted to move an amendment that the factory should only be allowed to work with sheets as would create no noise.

The Commissioner said the noise would be removed if the owner was allowed not to flatten the sheets there.

Mr. Dhondy agreed to this and did not press his amendment.

The Commissioner said he also had been paying surprise visits to the place and he had never found any noise through flattening iron sheets. If there were any noise he would have takon steps at once to stop the factory. He had found there that buckets were being made from flat sheets.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved an amendment referring the matter to the Roads Committee for report.

Dr. J. Cursetji seconding said that no factory should be allowed in the heart of the city.

Mr. P. J. Marzaban said the factory should be worked only on condition that no nuisance would be created. He said no iron sheets should be flattened so as to create a noise, on the premises. He moved an amendment that no nuisance should be allowed to be created on the premises.

Mr. Dubash seconded.

"COMMISSIONER TOO CALLOUS."

Mr. N. M. Joshi supported Dr. Sukhia's amendment. He thought the Commissioner was too callous in issuing licenses to factories, and everywhere there was an extension of factories in the city. He wanted the opinion of the Commissioner as to how much noise was allowed in a factory. He thought the whole question should go to a Committee for a full report. The Commissioner said that the area referred to was an industrial area, but there was also a large population in that part of the city and there was hardly such a thing in the city which could be called an industrial area.

The Municipal Commissioner said if it were proved to his satisfaction that a serious nuisance was being created the license had got to go, whether it was Dixon's factory or anybody else's factory. From the fact that no complaint had been made to him since last year, he thought there was no nuisance now. He had strolled down the Ripon Road dressed like a "European loafer in shorts" and he had not found any nuisance. He had no objection to the question being referred to a Committee. He was going to submit a comprehensive report to the Corporation on the subject, as suggested by Mr. Joshi. They should banish certain trades out of the city, such as tanning, but there were other trades which could be allowed in the city when they did not create a nuisance. He wanted the whole question to be considered by a Committee, and he also wanted the help of the members of the particular wards to stop nuisance in those wards.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir wanted the license to be revoked at once as a lesson to the owner, and he asked the Commissioner to go into the question fully and thoroughly.

The original proposition was then carried, all the amendments being thrown out.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

DHARWAR DIST. CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAVALGUND, June 22.

The first Dharwar District Conference will be held at Nawalgund on the 14th and 15th July under the Presidentship of Mr. Gangadharao Deshpande of Belgaum. Mr Jivappa Ruksmppa Anigundi, a local leading merchant, has been elected chairman of the Reception Committee.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME III.

WHAT WOULD BACKBAY KHADDA COST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since having my [illegible] I was anxiously awaiting to hear how developments on the development scheme, and you will find that the development bubble of the Back Bay Reclamation has developed on its first appearance of cost before the Royal Society in London. We all know that H. E. the Governor had, before Sir George Curtis left us, congratulated him on the would-be development. It was, therefore, futile to look to anybody else as to what this baby would cost for its nourishment.

Reuter's message of the 16th instant has made it clear that this is not the pet child of H. E. the Governor. It is, as we shall by and by find, a child of many fathers. Neither the Governor nor the Governor in Council has given any data as to the cost of breeding of this child. My surmise of its director being a novice to it and therefore not being able to own or acknowledge it, appears to be true. The Bombay world was whispering that it was the valiant knight, the right-hand chum, who could have thought out and brought forth this child and therefore he alone could know and estimate as to what the feed, clothing and pleasures of this child would cost. It is born with a golden spoon in its mouth and its unacknowledged parent believes that magnitude of the child would exceed anything which had yet been contemplated in the world. I congratulate Sir George Curtis over the prediction of his so-called babe but, alas! the figures of 30 millions sterling is a figure with "three" a sign of evil omen to the Indians. As I pointed out, in my second letter the Premier's estimate of annual German reparation recovery was 30 millions sterling per annum, which realised £9,000 in five weeks i.e., the annual yeild at the same ratio of £30,000 sterling or rather 1/600th part of the expectation of Mr. Lloyd George. Well, we have Sir George here also as we are passing through the Georgian era; and, therefore, why should not his scheme cost 600 times 30 millions sterling. In the one case it was to be recovered from a party. In the 2nd case it would be expended on behalf of a party. The child's new father predicts that it would entail no financial loss. Who says that the War with the Germany has entailed any financial loss to anybody? Were we not assured of its completion and the total annihilation of the so-called brutal Huns within a couple of weeks or a couple of months at the most, with the move of the "Russian Steam Roller?" Were not those who had foretold its duration for several years taken to be either traitors heretics or bedlamites? But, what has Father Time shown? Was the premeditated cost of the whole war sufficient to pay even one item of the lot or sufficient to defray 7 days' budgeted expenditure instead of seven years? In these calculations I am not taking into consideration at all as to how India was indirectly bled white.

Reuter does not give and the probabilities, therefore, are that we shall find no details of the expenditure in the speech of Sir George Curtis on receipt of the mail papers. But, if he has given any, I would certainly, earnestly impress upon the Governor in-Council to give contracts to whom-so-ever Sir George Curtis might suggest in England in preference to the Indians who are hankering to secure them, with a guarantee that the said contractor would complete the detailed work for the stipulated price and I am quite sure that it would be for the benefit of Bombay. Sir George Curtis' estimate of the cost is 30 millions sterling, which if reduced to rupees at the present rate of exchange viz 1/3d per rupee would amount to 48,00,00,000 (forty-eight crores) rupees. The annual interest to be paid thereon would not be 1 crore as estimated in my first letter, but taking the rate of interest paid by the Secretary of State for India on his latest 7 per cent. sterling loan), would amount to Rs. 3,36,00,000 (three crores and thirty-six lakh of rupees) per annum on the estimates holding good, but, Sir, may I humbly inquire as to which estimates have held good or stood the test in the past, In one of the other letters I proposed to give in the parallel columns the estimates given on the first occasion and the actual amount spent thereon in respect of several schemes, which would convince any human being as to the fallacy of the so-called estimates of the present century. One would be glad to know the details of these estimates, but such details would hardly be forth-coming till probably the whole work is completed? Glancing at the various maps comprising the scheme we see that it is not shown where and what roads are going to be provided. It would, therefore, be safe to assume that Sir George Curtis' estimates would not make any provision either for roads or drains. And there is very little development in the scheme except providing an Andheri Pirpao Railway, acquisition of lands adjoining the railway lines and siding which have been already developed.

Map No. 1 shows the suburban districts covered by the development scheme, but it does not show as to what development is going to be carried out there.

In Map No. 2, if you eliminate the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme No. 1 and East Colaba reclamation scheme No. 4, which are placed on the said map among the housing scheme, the schemes Nos. 2, 3 and 5 comparatively cover a very small area. These schemes are treated in para 11 of the Report and do not appear to entail much special work or development. The Naigam Scheme No. 2 consists of taking over from the Bombay Improvement Trust 2 plots of land, one of which was already handed over in March last and tenders for construction of the chawls have also been invited. The 2nd plot as contemplated must have already been handed over ere this, as promised to be done in June. Both these combined provide for the construction of 8520 tenements. The De Lisle Road development on acquisition would provide about 2640 more tenements. The total numbers about 6,000 tenements. The Worli scheme No. 5 depends upon reclamation and as the saying goes "Bap Marange our bail batenge" ("when father dies we divide the ox"). It is to provide 13,000 tenements. If there is anything of substance in these housing schemes shown on the special plate 2 it would be the extension of the two roads namely Curry Road and Sewree Road shown thereon. The 1st one opens up from the New Station and would be about 4,000 feet in length or a little more. The development Department does not appear, to have decided as to whether it is going to be 50 or 80 feet broad; and the other one to the North thereof connects Sewree Station and is stated to be 80 feet broad. But when are these roads going to be taken in hand and completed? Without early constructions of these roads, the Cotton Green cannot come into being on its new site. There has been much of prejudice in the commercial circles even against the removal of Cotton Green from Colaba and to make this a fact accomplished why should not the necessities be provided there for trade? Had these roads been completed earlier ere this, what would have *ipso facto* removed the Cotton Green to Sewree even without all the necessary facilities there and without much ado. This would have removed a very large part of the congestion and removal of the goods backward and forward. The two roads would directly connect up the Cotton Green with the Spinning Mills locality and the Sea, where the Cotton bales could be taken at a minimum cost or put to Sea directly and without having to incur the cost of transport and retransport and the cotton bales being tossed about backward and forward. Most of the Motor Lorries lying in Bombay are working on the removal of the Cotton bales. These lorries are the most responsible for the breakdown and the wear and tear of the public roads and are a cause of congestion to the traffic. But, with the settling up of the Cotton Green at Sewree, you will not see a single lorry plying with Cotton Bales in the thick of the City. What has been the cause of the continuance of this sort of affairs? Too many pans on the fire at a time are responsible for this anomaly. Sir George Curtis is alleged to have fathered the baby, but, is it not the deserted child of Sir George Clarke (Lord Sydenham) and did he not want to return to Bombay as the Governor of The Reclamation and Development Trust? Lord Willingdon being too easy-going and more fond of farming and cattle breeding does not appear to have given much serious thought to this kind of scheming. Why does not the present Government, rather than carry on further this wasteful Back Bay Reclamation in the dark, allow the ex-Governor and his then-suggested Syndicate to take up and work it out? If Government have to build any public buildings over the Reclamation Area, can they not make a stipulation for taking over a portion of the Reclaimed land by way of their Royalty from such Syndicate for such public buildings and purposes? If as Sir George Curtis has predicted the scheme would not entail any financial loss, why not allow the depricts British Manufacturers to refill their coffers which have been emptied out by the drain of the last War and the successive strikes prevailing at the present moment in their country. They are all our brethren, after all, and so are the large numbers of Britishers unemployed, now enjoying lucrative jobs from the most wasteful departments of Bombay. Why reduce them to working as development coolies when Bombay is to be blessed with a scheme, the magnitude whereof the World has still to see? The utter secrecy in which the scheme was carried through gave one an impression that with the departure of the late Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta, the Leo of the Presidency, and his worthy lieutenants Sir Ebrahim and Sir Chimanlal reclining in the costly Executive chairs, Sir Narain having been installed as the Speaker of the Bombay Parliament (sic) and with the old age of Sirs Dinshaw Wacha and Goculdas, the whole public life of Bombay was dead. Yes, Sir, almost dead it has been since it is breathing very heavily in anticipation of its lungs being choked up for want of fresh Westerly Back Bay Breeze. Nature's gift, even which is going to be deprived from the Bombayites.

The experience obtained at the time of the reclamation on the Eastern side for the purposes of the Alexandra Docks and the epidemic of Malaria which it spread is still fresh before our eyes. I thought that you, Mr. Editor, and I were wasting our pen, ink and paper, but it has not been quite so. At least the Indian Merchants' Chamber has raised a feeble protest of disapproval through its Committee and Dr. Sukhia has come out with a series of interrogatories in the "Bombay Chronicle." The Members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber do not appear to have been satisfied with what its Committee has done, as is evidenced from the following requests made to its Chairman and Committee to call a Public Meeting for the following purpose, viz.:—

1. To condemn the proposed Back Bay Reclamation as costly and unnecessary.
2. To protest against the manner in which the Government have carried through this scheme giving it priority over more urgent suburban developments, treating it as a reserved department and carrying through the Council's without any discussion, not taking the public in their confidence by giving financial details of the scheme at any time, not associating businessmen to examine from day to day and to control as directors in a joint-stock company the operations of the executive of the Development Department.

I have no means of knowing so far if all the interrogatories of Dr. Sukhia are going up before the Advisory Board officially, but, if the directorate is true to the salt of the Bureaucracy, it must consign Dr. Sukhia's letter if not wholly at least partially to the waste-paper basket.

I am not a foreteller, but if such prediction is going to turn true it is to be seen as to how the Bombay Corporation is going to receive and put up with the autocracy of the Bureaucracy. Sir, if Leo were living what would Messrs. Wacha, Setalwad Ebrahim, Chandavarkar and Company have done for not only the reputation of their leader the GREAT LEO and the prestige of the Corporation, but much more for the needs and the privileges of the Bombayites. Would they have with eyes closed and ears shut blessed a Scheme, the intiative expenditure whereof has been estimated at Rs. 48 crores but, which is bound to be much larger and finish the programme which would not even bring the two clocks to the same reading between the Curzonian and Sir Pherozesha's Bombay Time. Were they the Members of the Reformed Legislative Assembly given even 39 minutes to consider and pronounce the verdict of Bombay over this monster of a scheme? But, the silence of Mr. Jehangir Petit the renowned agitator of the time of Leo, has surprised Bombay the most.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

107, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.
Bombay, 24th June, 1921.

*The first two articles on the subject appeared in our issues of the 11th and 21st instant respectively.

ALLEGED COURT-MARTIAL AT ALLAHABAD.

"INDEPENDENT'S" RE PORT CONTRADICTED.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 27.

In connection with the recent statements in the "Independent" of Allahabad regarding the alleged court martial of one Ramchandra, Pay Havildar, and one Fayaz Ali, a Nayak, both of the 18th Infantry, Allahabad, for as stated by the paper, having taken part in the District Conference at Allahabad, the Publicity Commissioner, U. P., has issued a communique denying the allegations made by the paper in its issues of the 24th May and June 3rd, in which it is stated that those two men were sentenced to three and one year's rigorous imprisonment and that their unprovided families were asked to quit the lines and that the Officer Commanding returned the letter of the editor of that paper unopened when the latter wrote for verifications. The Publicity Commissioner says that the matter has been enquired into; and amazing as it seems there is absolutely no foundation for what the newspaper has published. The report of the Officer Commanding 18th Infantry, Allahabad, dated the 14th June is reproduced below in extense and needs no further comment. The report says: (1) There is not Pay Havildar Ramchandra, or Nayak Fayaz Ali in this unit. (2) No men of the unit took part in the District Conference on the 10th, as all the men were confined to the barracks on that date. (3) A few of the men had their families living here and when orders were received that the regiment was shortly proceeding to Baluchistan, all men were given leave to take their families to their homes. (4) No letter was received from the "Independent" and no letter addressed to the Commanding Officer has been ever returned unopened from the regiment. (5) No men of this unit have been tried by Court-martial for attending seditious meetings and there has been no case of men attending seditious meetings.

CONVICTIONS FOR GANDHI CAP.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

BIJAPUR, June 27.

Appeals made against the order recently passed against Mr. Hanamantrao for wearing a Gandhi cap in the Court of the District Magistrate, came up for disposal before Mr. Adison, Sessions Judge, o-day. The Government pleader having intimated that he was instructed by the Government not to oppose the application, the convictions and the sentence were consequently reversed and the accused acquitted.

DEATH OF MR. KELLAS.

FAILURE OF MULE TRANSPORT IN EVEREST EXPEDITION.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 10-40 a.m., June 27.

Speaking at the Geographical Society Sir Francis Younghusband deplored the death of Mr. Kellas a devoted scientist, which he feared was due to his untiring energy. He declared that the breakdown in the Government mule transport was a sad disappointment. They were waiting anxiously to know whether the way to the summit of the Everest was utterly barred or whether some reasonable means of approach could be found. Certainly the expedition would meet with every sort of disappointment and difficulty, but it was quite certain that they would find the way through.

CABLE ITEMS.

Twelve thousand women assisted in the sale of the Alexandra Day roses in the Metropolis in aid of hospitals. Queen Alexandra took her accustomed drive through the City and West End and was accorded a hearty welcome.

The Burma Oil Company's three million issue list closed on Wednesday.

New York.—The New Jersey Boxing Commission announces that Harry Erte will referee the Dempsey-Carpentier fight.

The "Tribune" quotes a statement of a Sinn Fein official that two submarines, flying Irish flag, are maintaining passenger service between America and Ireland. It is alleged that De Valera and other prominent Sinn Feiners have utilised the service.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

SURREY BEATEN BY AUSTRALIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 10-40 a.m., June 27.

The weather was cloudy when the match between the Australians and Surrey entered upon its closing stages to-day. With the exception of Crawford 28 and Ducat 30 Surrey completely failed against the bowling of Gregory, who took four wickets for 15, McDonald three for 34 and Armstrong two for 28. Surrey were all out for 118 in 134 minutes. The crowd showed hostility to the umpire's decision that Crawford was run out.

The Australians won by seventy-eight runs.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 10-40 a.m., June 27.

Lancashire drew with Middlesex.
Kent beat Gloucester by 182 runs.
Somerset beat Worcester by 83 runs.
Oxford beat Sussex by six wickets.
Notts beat Leicester by two wickets.
Hants beat Essex by eight wickets.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

FYZEE BEATEN IN FIRST ROUND OF MEN'S SINGLES.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 10-40 a.m., June 27.

In the first round of the Men's Singles at Wimbledon, Frenchman Tierbault beat A. A. Fyzee 4/6, 6/4, 10/8, 6/4

In the second round Shimidzu beat Count Debousies 6/0, 6/2, 6/0.

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 10-40 a.m., June 27.

In the first round of the Men's Singles at Wimbledon Beamish beat Ramaswami in three straight sets. A. H. Fyzee beat Gordon Smith and Jacob beat A. W. Gore. The South African, Wheatley sprang a surprise by beating Deane 6/4, 6/4, 6/2. Sleem beat J. Simpson 6/1 6/0, 6/2.

AMERICA WINS POLO CUP

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.

The American team by their victory in the second polo test match have won the cup.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

WON BY HUNT LAW.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.

The Northumberland Plate was run to-day and resulted as follows:—

First:—Hunt Law.
Second:—Charleville.
Third:—First Wheat.

Twelve ran. Won by half a length and one and a half lengths.

The Betting:—5 to 1 against Hunt Law, 9 to 2 against Charleville and 11 to 4 against First Wheat.

COAL SITUATION.

MILITARY PROTECTING SAFETY MEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.

The position in coalfields to-day is unchanged. Those miners, who are anxious to return, are in general obeying the fervent appeals of the mass meetings to delay resumption. It is estimated that only a thousand are working altogether. The Military in a number of districts are protecting safety men in charge of the pumps.

It is understood that several of the largest trade unions have already told the miners that they are not willing to strike at present.

LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE

NO AFFILIATION WITH COMMUNIST PARTY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.

After strong partisan speeches at the Labour Party Conference at Brighton, the delegates rejected by an overwhelming majority the proposal to accept affiliation with the Communist Party.

AMERICAN LABOUR AND ORIENTALS.

FEDERATION VOTES IN FAVOUR OF EXCLUSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 10-40 a.m., June 27

The American Federation of Labour has voted in favour of exclusion of the Japanese and other Orientals from the United States.

Sir Harcourt Butler arrived Lucknow from Nainital on Monday morning. His Excellency, it is stated, will confer with Taluqdars on the draft of the Oudh Rent Act. A conference was to have been held at Government House. His Excellency was to have returned to Nainital on Monday night.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, June 28, 1921.

THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.

"Il y a une chose qu'on ne comprend pas en Egypte, qu'on n'y comprendra jamais—c'est la naivete colossale des anglais" (*There is one thing which the Egyptians do not understand, and never will understand,—the colossal "naivete" of the English.—Mustafa Pasha Fehmi.*

Those words of one who was Prime Minister of Egypt under British rule in comparatively peaceful days, the great "co-operator" of his time, who liked the English and had sounded their mentality, written to an English friend, deserve consideration from all English people now that the "colossal naivete of the English" has become a menace to their empire in the East. The French word "naivete" has no synonym in English. It does not mean stupidity nor yet simplicity exactly, but rather the frank self-assertion, the unconsciousness of any defect in itself or its opinions, and the lack of consideration for others and their wishes and opinions, of a healthy child. It amuses those who, gifted with a sense of humour, sit aloof in comfort as onlookers only; but it is irritating in the long run to all those whose lives are governed by it, however much in the abstract they admire the robust health and appreciate the good intentions of the naive ones. The English are a race possessing manifest good qualities; but objectivity—the gift to see themselves as others see them, to appreciate the justice of another standpoint than their own—is not among them. Their "naivete" consists in the fact that they are ignorant of this and other limitations which restrict their outlook. This naivete was admirable so long as their limitations were those of the aristocrat, being based on a strict code of national and personal honour. All the East admired it, having a regard for aristocracy. Now the English as a nation have become commercialised; they will do anything for gain; but the naivete of the race is so robust that they are unaware of this. They have allowed the wily Levantine to mix with them and to secure control of their affairs by weight of gold; they have allowed a mediaeval conception of Christianity to overcome their old free-thinking honesty in foreign politics, yet they themselves deny that they have changed at all. While they retained their gentlemanlike limitations, which constituted real superiority, unconsciousness of the mentality and point of view of others was their strength. The same unconsciousness is now their weakness since a vital change has taken place, altering their relation to the greater portion of mankind, and they are not aware of it. Indeed, since the guiding and restraining principles of aristocracy have been discarded, the naivete of the English has increased so greatly that it would be the laughing-stock of the world if the world were in a mood or state to laugh. They seem incapable of realising that the fine humanitarian sentiments, advertised in their wartime propaganda, require some corresponding action on their part, or that the laws they were so eager to enforce, in the name of common humanity, on the German, Austrian and Turkish Empires are no less applicable to themselves and their Allies. They seem altogether unconscious that in Ireland, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria, Turkey and India they are behaving in a way which every other nation calls "un-English," thus making public a deterioration which would otherwise have been unknown; and when the discontent with their behaviour assumes such dimensions that they can no longer quite ignore it, they show the measure of their self-complacency by offering some trifling "boon" where elementary justice is required and, when their offer does not meet with abject gratitude, as in the case of the Angora "Turks" and of the Indian patriots, resorting to the menace of "repressive" measures.

We may be wrong in thinking that the English of even a generation ago would have dealt otherwise with signs of disaffection (where there is such cause for disaffection) than the English of the present day are dealing, would have welcomed movements which are largely the result of their own efforts and instructions and are in accordance with their professed aim in occupying Eastern lands. But we are certain that the English Government of thirty years ago could never have been guilty of the iniquitous Treaty of Sevres, which, to peoples who regard nations as having the same rights as individuals, as Muslims do, appears as nothing less than brutal murder, the result of long conspiracy; because the English Government of thirty years ago would have been proof against temptation by the wealth of all the Levantines; it had the limitations of the gentleman and was still free from the taint of so-called "Christian" fanaticism. Even supposing that the Government had been guilty of that crime against humanity, the Secretary of State, the Viceroy, and all high officers concerned with India would have resigned together as a protest against such a breach of faith to British subjects in their charge, and thus the tie of sympathy between the British ruling India and the Indian people would have been preserved. It is our earnest wish to see that tie renewed, India united. Such a union would do away with any "danger" which the most suspicious Englishman imagines he perceives in the demand for immediate Swaraj. It is the easiest and best way out of all our difficulties which can be imagined. If the British in India sided whole-heartedly with the people of India on the Turkish Question, there is no doubt in our mind but that the Treaty of Sevres would be at once revised. The greatest grievance of the Indians is that the so-called Government of India, as at present constituted, is the servant of the Government of England, and so cannot defend the interests of India in the Empire as the Government of Australia does the interests of Australia. If the British in India joined with Indians in demanding Dominion Home Rule immediately, we believe that their position in India would be strengthened and improved. It stands to reason that they would be more welcome as the friends of Indian aspirations than they ever can be as opponents or unfriendly critics of those aspirations. We see what has actually happened, and is happening. The English in India are demanding the same reverence and docility from the people of India when the British Government has done wrong to India, and all Asia, as if the British Government had done right. They even claim the merit of a sacrifice for their concession of "Reforms", and seem prepared to punish any one who dares deride the "boon"—for *lese majeste*, it can be nothing else, for the Reforms are really ludicrous in face of India's grievances. Their attitude is: "We are the Sahibs. You must give humble thanks for anything we choose to give you." The wartime proclamations of altruistic and humanitarian principles, of pure disinterested love of humankind, are all forgotten. The grave injustice that has been committed since the armistice is unperceived. What hope can there be of reconciliation, and progress through co-operation with such "colossal naivete"? A man will at an ordinary time give thanks for any present made to him, however little it may correspond to his requirement, but when the giver has just killed his father and dishonoured his whole race, and claims that the small present settles the account between them, he will decline the gift with indignation if he is a man. If the Indian nation as a whole had been content with the Reform Scheme after the betrayal of all Asia in the Turkish Treaty, and the grand display of racial hatred in the Punjab, they would have proved themselves devoid of national spirit and therefore quite unworthy of self-government.

It has been said by an Oriental observer that the British are the best national educators because they do not fraternise with the subject peoples as do the French and Russians, thus corrupting them, but give their orders from a haughty distance, thus leaving the national entities intact and further consolidating them by the sympathy of a common grievance; because they do, by irritation, rouse at length a spirit of fearless independence in the subject peoples; and because they are good instructors in the mechanical work of administration and in all material contrivances. This we believe will be the praise bestowed upon the British Empire by future writers of history: that it caused the great Asiatic revival which is taking place before our eyes. The trouble is that the British themselves resent this natural and praiseworthy result of their activities and, far from realising that the time has come when England can secure the firm alliance and goodwill of all the peoples of the East for centuries to come by one great act of magnanimity, are seeking, like an ignorant Canute, to check the rising tide. Thus we read, in many of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, gleeful approval of "repression" of the non-co-operation movement and prognostications of its rapidly approaching failure. Why this glee, we would inquire, when "repression" instead of justice is quite certain to increase the bitter feeling among Indians against British rule, and when the "failure," indicating failure of the British to live up to their professed ideals and do right, is most unlikely to diminish disaffection? We believe that if the Government of India had the gift of foresight, it would from the first have thrown its lot in with the non-cooperators. Unfortunately the "colossal naivete of the English" stood in the way. They had taken the trouble to make up a project of "Reforms" for presentation to the Indian people, more from the point of view of English dignity and vested interest than Indian rights and wishes. It was intended as a proof of confidence in Indians, it has become a pretext for renewed oppression and distrust purely through the inability of the rulers to view the case as it appears to Indians. A sensitive and nervous people, filled with national self-consciousness, such as the Indians are at present, ought never to be treated in that way. Grudging concessions, supervision, and repression are the way to drive the Indian people mad. Why will the English here and in England go on shutting their eyes to the truth, which is that the time has come, for a dramatic change in England's attitude towards Asia and the Asiatic peoples? There is still a preference for England over other European Powers, there is still a feeling for the England of the past which would attach to the England of the present but for a policy which insults Asia. All that is essential in the old connection between Britain and Asia can be preserved. But the old blind admiration of the English and the old subservience are gone for ever. It is folly to behave as if they still existed, still greater folly to behave as if they would exist for ever. They were bad for both sides; they were never worth preserving. The "Reforms" cannot redress the wrongs of India. They are beloved of a section of the English, not the Indian people. They can never usher in an era of goodwill, for their time was past before they came in force in India. The Khilafat and the Punjab crimes had washed them out, the East African, South African injustice and the Fiji horrors showed up their futility; the use of Indian troops against the dearest hopes of India demolished the suggestion, made in high official quarters, that they were the first fruits of a new and genuine goodwill towards India. It is no sham, but the real thing that we wish to see, believing that sincere goodwill and understanding alone are able to avert a great catastrophe; for to repress the non-cooperation movement, and not satisfy its demand for elementary justice, is simply, in our opinion, to drive India into Bolshevism. If the British in India would but join with Indians in their demand for immediate Swaraj—a Swaraj which they could work out together amicably, then indeed a New Era would have dawned for India and the British Empire and the world. In conclusion we will add a word of courage based on a quarter of a century's experience of Eastern peoples: There is no danger whatsoever in conceding an extreme demand in Eastern lands; but there is danger in giving Eastern peoples "boons" they never asked for, never wanted, and treating them as miscreants if they do not accept them.

INDIAN HISTORY.

Our local morning contemporary in an attempt to correct Mr. Gandhi's knowledge of his own country's history, has referred to "Aurangzeb's poll-tax on Hindus" and to "Akbar and Todar Mall sending armed forces to collect the land revenue." Our contemporary has also quoted the testimony of Sir Edwin Arnold to the beneficial results of Lord Dalhousie's attempts at the unification of the Indian races, through forcible "unification of territory." May we also make a few quotations—not from Indian historians—but from the writings of Sir Edwin Arnold's own countrymen? Our contemporary has referred to the sending of armed forces, by Akbar and Todar Mall, to collect the revenue. How did the officials of the East India Company carry on their task? Let the Court of Directors of the Company describe it:—

"The corruption and rapacity of our servants and the universal depravity of manners throughout the settlement":—"Think of the vast fortunes acquired by the most tyrannic and oppressive conduct that ever was known in any age or country."—Court of Directors' letter dated May 17th 1776.

Here are some further testimonials to the benevolent character of the administration:—

"Our encroaching spirit and the uncontrolled and even protected licentiousness of individuals, have done injury to our national reputation. Every person in India dreads a connection with us."—Warren Hastings' description of English Rule in Oudh (Glaig Life of Hastings Vol. II) "In nine years' unjustiable extortions, the amount of 34 lakhs of Rupees per annum had been forced out of the dependant province."—Mill's History of India Vol. V. page 316 dealing with Oudh:—"It is well known what enormous wealth has poured out to this country from India through a thousand channels, oblique and concealed. Forty millions of money at least have, within our memory, been brought from India to England."—Edmund Burke's speech in Parliament Feb. 15th 1788:—

If Mr. Gandhi through his incurable hatred of the British is unable to appraise the true benefits of alien rule, Macaulay and Sir Thomas Munro at least will, we hope, be reckoned by our contemporary as strictly impartial. Here is how they looked at the "blessings" of Pax Britannica:—

"Enormous fortunes were rapidly accumulated at Calcutta, while 30 millions of human beings were reduced to an extremity of wretchedness. Under the old masters, when evil became insupportable, the people rose and pulled down the Government, but the English Government was not to be shaken off. That Government oppressive as the most oppressive form of barbarian despotism was strong with all the strength of civilsation."—Macaulay's History of Clive.

"But now if we could be secured against every internal commotion and could retain the country quietly in subjection, I doubt much if the condition of the people would be better than under the Native Princes. The consequence of the conquest of India by the British arms would be, in place of raising, to debase the whole people. There is perhaps no example of any conquest in which the natives have been so completely excluded from all share of the Government of their country as British India."—Sir Thomas Munro on British Rule, "Indian Reform Tracts"—Tract VI page 112.

"Under a foreign Government there are so many causes which tend to depress it (national character) that it is not easy to prevent it from sinking. It is an old observation that he, who loses his liberty, loses half his virtue. This is true of nations as well as of individuals. The enslaved nation loses the privilege of a nation as the slave does of a freeman. It is not the arbitrary power of a national soverign but subjection to a foreign one that destroys national character and extinguishes national spirit. When people cease to have a national character to maintain, they lose the mainspring of whatever is laudable both in public and in private life—and the private sinks with the public character."—Sir Thomas Munro's "Minutes" dated 31st Dec. 1824.

If what Macaulay and Munro say is true, Mr. Gandhi may be excused for refusing to purchase the "peace and order" of Pax Britannica at the price of his country's steady emasculation and ultimate death.

Notes of the Day

The Premier on India

"Statesmanlike", so Reuter's correspondent tells us, is the unanimous verdict on the Premier's speech before what is described as the Imperial Cabinet and the correspondent proceeds to inform us that the speech was regarded as very satisfactory from the Indian point of view. By whom? It will certainly not be so regarded by the Indian people. So far as words go, there is much in the Premier's speech that will, of course, be read with satisfaction. For instance, what could be more eloquent than the words in which the Premier recalled India's part in the great war? "Her soldiers lie with ours in all the theatres of the war and no Britisher can ever forget the gallantry and promptitude with which she sprang forward to the King-Emperor's service, when the war was declared. That is no small tribute to India and the Empire of which India is a part. The causes of the war were unknown to India and its theatre in Europe was remote, yet India stood by her allegiance heart and soul from the first call to arms." "India's loyalty in that great," the Premier added, "is eloquent to me of the Empire's success in bridging the civilisations of the East and the West, in reconciling the wide differences of history and tradition and race and in bringing the spirit and genius of the great Asiatic people into willing cooperation with our own." The Premier spoke with his tongue in his cheek. How has his Government bridged the two civilisations? By being the author of the iniquitous Treaty of Sevres which has outraged the conscience of all Asia, and by refusing to repair the Punjab wrong which has outraged the honour of India. As to the former, the Premier, indeed, acknowledged that until peace with Turkey was settled there could be no peace in the world, but he did not give any indication that he had sufficiently realised the conditions on which alone a lasting settlement of the Turkish question can be based.

Disservice to Britain.

As for the Punjab, the Premier, of course, is not aware that the Indian people are sore in heart and have almost lost faith in British Justice. He is still living in a fools' paradise imagining that the "new status" which India has "won" has satisfied her. And what is this "new status?" This that "important changes have been effected in India this year, and India is making rapid strides towards the control of her own affairs"! Lest there be any doubt as to the character of the "new status", the Premier was careful to mark distinct references to the Dominions and India. "In recognition of their achievements the British Dominions" the Premier declared, "had been accepted fully into the comity of nations by the whole world. They had achieved full national status standing besides the United Kingdom as equal partners in the dignities and responsibilities of the British Commonwealth. If there were any means whereby that status could be rendered even clearer to their own communities and to the world, we would be glad to have them submitted to the Conference." As to India, she, of course, has "her own representatives" interpreting "her sentiments and interests" to the statesmen of the Empire! The Prime Minister may seek to mislead the world as to the reality of the "new status" accorded to India in the counsels of the Empire. But he cannot mislead India who is determined to control her own affairs now and immediately and not to be content with "making rapid strides towards the control of her own affairs." If the Premier chooses to ignore the existence and strength of this determination, he is either grossly misinformed by the agents of British democracy in this country or, knowing the truth, he is doing a disservice to his own country, which may have a rude awakening one day.

Fiji Emigration.

A perusal of the Simla communique on the subject of emigration to Fiji suggests one or two pertinent questions. Firstly, it is puzzling why the Government of Fiji, having declared, so far back as 3rd July 1920, its readiness to guarantee, by a special Ordinance, the equality of the position of Indian immigrants with that of all other subjects of the King resident in Fiji, should have taken nearly a year to make good its undertaking. We are told that steps will be taken "at an early date" to introduce into the Legislative Council of Fiji the Ordinance to give effect to the pledge. And yet, it is the Government of India who express regret for the delay that has occurred, in the appointment of the Committee! Was the issuing of the Ordinance conditional upon the appointment of the Committee? It seems to us that it is the Fiji Government which has been chiefly responsible for the delay in the speedy settlement of the question. However, now that some earnestness is being shown in arriving at an understanding, we hope the settlement of this vexed problem will not be long delayed. The other question that naturally arises is why the Government of India have fought shy of Mr. Andrews in this matter. Why is he excluded from the Committee, seeing that by his previous experience as well as his proved capacity to discharge the task, he is out and out the best man who could have been selected for the investigation? Nay, Mr. Andrews himself came forward a few months ago with a request to be allowed to proceed to Fiji to make independent enquiries on the spot and to be of help to the Indians there. But the Fiji authorities, it would appear, threatened that he would not be allowed to land. The public of this country would like to know whether the exclusion of Mr. Andrews from the Committee now appointed has been carried out by the Government of India in deference to the attitude of the authorities in Fiji or on their own initiative.

Ethics of Cooperation.

Mr. Sastri and his fellow member of the Servants of India Society may be estimable gentlemen in other ways, but we emphatically assert that their knowledge of emigration problems is next to nil. The exclusion of Mr. Andrews from the Committee seems to us to be deliberate. Mr. Andrews is not still a Non-cooperator, so-called. Nay, he has been anxious to cooperate with the authorities in this matter at least. But the gods of Simla evidently do not like to cooperate with him. They "cooperate" only when it suits their purpose and do not when it does not. Such are the ethics of present-day "Cooperation." We are afraid the enquiry to be conducted by the Sastri committee will not be so complete or fruitful as one would wish it to be. We also fail to understand with what justification the Fiji Government refuses permission to Mr Andrews to land in those islands. Mr. Andrews' presence in Fiji at the time of the enquiry, would materially help the Committee in their labours. Thanks to the high-handedness of the Fiji authorities the Indian community is left without a single leader at present and their employers, by setting one section against another, are keeping them down in virtual slavery. A genuine friend of Mr. Andrews' type would put heart in them and enable them to represent their grievances properly to the Committee. The Government of India, if they are sincere in their protestations of sympathy with the Fiji Indians, must press on Mr. Andrews' landing as a condition precedent to the enquiry.

MR. HORNIMAN AND BOMBAY

Mr. B. G. Horniman writes to Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee in a letter dated June 2:—

I cannot tell you how much touched I am by all the kind tributes paid to me and all the efforts of so many kind friends, on my behalf, on the occasion of the second anniversary of my deportation. I cannot write to all individually so I hope you will be good enough to convey to all my deep gratitude and appreciation.

To know that I am so affectionately remembered is a source of great consolation and pride to me.

DOMINIONS' CONFERENCE.

MR. SASTRI ON STATUS OF INDIANS.

DEMAND FOR FULL CITIZENSHIP.

GEN. SMUTS ON ARMAMENT RACE.

RENEWAL OF ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE URGED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 27.

Following the traditional order of precedence, Mr. Meighen was the first Dominion's speaker at the resumed conference to-day. He urged that the essential condition of success of the conference would be frequent regular meetings as the growing relations demanded.

General Smuts argued that the predominant object of British policy should be securing peace for the world. Two great advances in this direction had been the settlement of the reparations question and the disarmament of Germany. The latter ought to become the basis of a new departure for a world policy. General Smuts declared himself strongly in favour of Anglo-American cooperation emphasising, however, that he did not mean alliance. He declared that Europe had largely lost her pre-war power and the position and scene had moved to the Far East and the Pacific which would be the centre of the world problem during the next fifty years. He believed that the present conference would become one of the great landmarks in history, if it could lead the powers concerned in the Far East into a friendly conference.

Mr. Sastri pleaded that Indians should now receive full citizenship

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Mr. Hughes said that improved cable communications were absolutely essential if the Dominions were going to have an effective voice in foreign policy. He was strongly in favour of renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, if it distinctly excluded the possibility of a war with America. He believed that renewal of the alliance would be most likely to ensure world peace. Mr. Hughes advocated a conference of powers with the object of limiting armaments and stopping naval construction. He considered that the Dominions ought to contribute to naval defence on the *per capita* basis, instead of some paying more than others. He questioned the necessity for a constitutional conference in 1922.

Mr. Massey said he regarded improvement in the inter-Empire transport communications as one of the most vital concerns. He dealt with the unworkableness of the dual Government in the New Hebrides and suggested exchange of territory with France. He hoped that in future conferences would be held periodically. The Dominions supported the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

RACIAL DIVISIONS DEPRECATED.

Mr. Meighen said that the outlying Dominions were possibly not disposed to give equal attention to the paramount necessity for recognising that no step was taken which might overlook the importance of mitigating racial divisions.

General Smuts emphasising the need for peace said that the cardinal feature of our policy was to make an armament race impossible. The most fatal mistake would be a race against America. The Empire, however, did not need exclusive alliances. The fact that Europe had largely lost her pre-war power and position was a strong reason against the Empire entering European entanglement.

Referring to the international outlook in the Far East, General Smuts declared that the British Empire's great position had singled her out as the peace-maker and mediator between the East and the West.

Mr. Sastri foreshadowed submission of resolution with regard to the status of Indians in the Dominions which he declared would be regarded in India as the test by which the whole position would be judged.

"NO BARRIER OF RACE OR COLOUR."

"MUST BE CAREFULLY APPLIED."

A SELF-CONTRADICTORY STATEMENT.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 22.

Mr. Churchil in the course of his statement on Crown-Colonies and Dependencies at the Imperial Conference yesterday dwelt with their wartime prosperity. "We have been approached," he said "with pressure to enforce schemes for compulsory limitation of output, but we are unable to accept such schemes". We must in no way lose heart about the splendid tropical possessions, but endeavour to secure them credit and money to provide technical apparatus and develop their resources, especially now that the American exchange was largely against us. This was a matter which should more greatly engage the sympathies and the interest of the self-governing Dominions.

Mr. Churchill in this connection paid a tribute to the action of Canada in 1920 in concluding a trade agreement with the West Indies as a remarkable instance of Imperial preference and promoting the unity of the Empire through the development of communications, besides making Canada a far more complete entity.

IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Churchill added:—"We have continued slowly to develop imperial communications though we have very little money. The great expense on Palestine and Mesopotamia have imposed such burdens that everything with regard to the Crown Colonies has been very severely pruned." Mr. Churchill said he hoped at length to make a deep water pier at Kilindini in East Africa. This was definitely settled when he left the Colonial Office in 1908, but on returning to the Colonial Office he still found forty feet intervening between the Uganda railway terminus and deep water. He also hoped to develop a new feeder line to the railway from Uasingishu Plateau tapping a rich district, which soldier settlers were opening up, forming the first link to the Congo basin. The extension the existing system to Lake Nyasa was being considered and in East Africa generally we were trying all forms of transport. Half a million Nigerian money was being spe on the wharfage scheme at the terminus of the eastern railway on the Nigerian coast. The most important wharfage scheme was at Lagos where one and a quarter millions were being spent on the terminus of the main railway. A deepwater harbour wa contemplated at Secondee. A small but necessary extension of the Ceylon Government railway had been undertaken to open up ricegrowing districts and relieve the colony from its dependence upon overseas food.

STATUS OF INDIANS.

With regard to the question raised by Mr. Sastri of the problem of the status of Indians in some of the Crown Colonies an to a certain extent in South Africa, Mr. Churchill said that the British Empire could only have one ideal in this connection, namely that there should be no barrier of race, colour or creed preventing any man by merit from reaching any station if he was fitted for it. He was unable to adopt any lesser statement of principle with regard to the Crown Colonies, but such a principle must be most carefully and gradually applied because intense local feelings were excited. The question was very acute in Kenya. These matters we.e now being discussed and he hoped to find a means of overcoming difficulties in the application of the board principles.

PROBLEMS OF TANGANYIKA.

We had endeavoured to equip Tanganyika with an administration not inferior to the German, one with the result that there would be a considerable deficit in the colony's administration. He regretted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was only able to grant 914 thousand of the 1½ millions asked and he feared that Tanganyika in a year or two would compare unfavourably with the progress and prosperity under Germans, but we would do the best we could.

MR. SASTRI'S MOTION.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, June 22.

The Imperial Conference on June 24th will be devoted to discussion of the motion of Mr. Sastri with regard to the status of Indians in the Dominions.

LORD CURZON ON POSITION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.

Reuter learns that at a meeting of the Conference to-day Lord Curzon will submit a report on the present position of foreign affairs after which the Conference will probably adjourn until Friday to enable the delegates to consider the statement. It is anticipated that the material work of the Conference will only begin on June 27th.

AMERICA AND ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.

New York.—The Associated Press is informed that Britain intends to renew the Anglo-Japanese alliance with an amendment, making it plain that Britain will not take up arms against America in the event of Japo-American hostilities.

INDIA'S PART IN THE EMPIRE.

MAHARAO OF CUTCH ON INDIAN LOYALTY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 10-40 a.m., June 27.

The Maharao of Cutch was warmly welcomed at a meeting of the East India Association Lord Reay presiding. Lord Reay said that as an old friend of the Maharao, he was confident that the latter would represent India in London most acceptably.

The Maharao of Cutch replying declared that all right thinking Indians wished to see the relations of their country with the Empire cemented as firmly as possible. Speaking for himself and his brother Princes whose territories formed a third of the Indian Empire, he could say that they yielded to none in loyalty to the King-Emperor.

GREEKS NOT SO POWERFUL?

"HAVE TO LEAVE ASIA."

FRENCH VIEW AND ALLIES' INTERVENTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.

Reuter learns that the British, French and Italian Ministers in Athens on the 20th June informed the Greek Government of the readiness of the Allies to take into their own hands the question of effecting a settlement of the war between Greece and Turkey. General Harington, by agreement with France, has been appointed commandant of the Allied forces in Constantinople. No communication has yet been made to Turkey.

AFTER LONDON CONFERENCE.

It is pointed out that the situation is very different from the last London conference, when only an enquiry was proposed. The French view now is that the Greeks may have to leave Asia and that the new arrangement is possible as regards part of Thrace.

The decisions reached in Paris last week, differ in these respects materially from the decisions of the London conference. It is evident that the Greeks are not so powerful as three months ago, and it is hoped that the Greeks will understand the need for peace and how essential it is for them to have the goodwill of the Allies.

HOW TO BRING PEACE IN NEAR EAST.

GREEK GOVT. DECIDE UPON IMMINENT MILITARY ACTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 27.

The "Daily Mail" learns from Athens that the Greek Government is determined not to accept any proposal which might cause delay to imminent military action which is held to be the only drastic and swift means of bringing peace to the Near East.

PARSI'S PRINCELY GIFT.

MR. GODREJ DONATES 3 LACS TO SWARAJ FUND

MR. ARDESAR BARJORJI GODREJ, Proprietor of the Godrej and Boyce mfg. Co., the famous Safe-Makers of India has written the following to Mahatma Gandhi:—

I beg to offer a Donation of **RS. THREE LAKHS (RS. 3,00,000)** which you will be kind enough to accept for the **TILAK SWARAJ FUND.** I shall be thankful to you if you will use the amount

(1) For the eradication of liquor traffic in India

(2) And for the elevation of the Depressed classes.

BRITAIN AND ANGORA GOVT.

NO HOSTILITY ENTERTAINED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 26.

There is no truth in the rumour that British Government or Allied Governments are helping Greeks either with money or arms. The talk about the British Government being involved in open hostility to the Angora Government has no foundation whatever. In fact in their desire to put an end to this war, the Allies have offered mediation. If this offer is accepted the Government may be relied upon to do its best to suggest terms which will lead to peace and friendly relations with Turkey being achieved.

AUSTRIAN CABINET RE-FORMED.

SCHOEBER APPOINTED CHANCELLOR

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 10-40 a.m., June 27.

A Vienna message says that the Cabinet has been reformed with Schroeber as Chancellor and Foreign Minister.

A meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council was held on Monday.

"FORGET AND FORGIVE!"

KING'S APPEAL TO IRELAND.

THEIR MAJESTIES IN BELFAST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.

The King and Queen received immense welcome when they arrived at Belfast escorted by battleships, light cruisers, mine destroyers and aeroplanes. They landed at Donegal Quay, which presented a magnificent scene, all vessels in the neighbourhood being dressed. Enormous crowds cheered Their Majesties as they landed. They were received by Lord Lieutenant Macready, Vice-Admiral Gaunt and a Guard of Honour of the Irish Constabluary. the King and Queen then proceeded in open state carriages escorted by the 10th Hussars along the route to the City Hall, which was lined by the infantry and packed with enthusiastic spectators. Their Majesties were received at the City Hall by the Premier of North Ireland, Lord Mayor of Belfast, Sir Hamar Greenwood and a Guard of Honor of the Ulster Rifles. The scene was one of surpassing splendour. The Hall was filled with distinguished personages, and the arrival of Their Majesties was announces by a flourish of trumpets. The King and Queen were attended by the Royal and Vice-Regal households, all glittering in state dress. They entered preceded by the Viceroy carrying the Sword of State, and as they took their seats on the thrones a quaint ceremont followed of the summoning Commons, after which prayers were offered by the Primate of Ireland, the Moderator-General of the Assembly and the senior Methodist Minister.

In the Speech from the Throne, the King emphasised that the English-speaking world earnestly desired a satisfactory solution of the Irish problem. No wish was nearer to his heart than that every Irishman should work in loyal cooperation with the free communities on which the Empire was based. The Eye of Empire was on Ireland, and the Empire prayed that his going to Ireland would prove the first step towards ending the strife. He appealed to all Irishmen to forgive and forget and join in making for their beloved land a new era of peace, contentment and goodwill. He repeated that the eyes of the whole Empire where on Ireland,—an Empire in which many races and nations had come together in spite of ancient feuds and in which new nations had been born within the lifetime of the youngest there present. He earnestly trusted that Southern Ireland would shortly parallel what was now passing in that Hall, and hoped that the historic gathering would be a prelude to the day, on which the Irish under one or two Parliaments as they themselves should decide would work together in common love for Ireland.

THEIR MAJESTIES' DEPARTURE

SCENES AT EUSTON,

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 10-40 a.m., June 27.

There was special warmth in the cheers which greted Their Majesties from a crowd of thousands assembled at Euston. A voice cried:—"Safe home again, Your Majesty" and led the singing of the National Anthem. The King in uniform of an Admiral of Fleet looked well and seemed in high spirits. Their Majesties stood on the platform conversing with Lord Lambourne, Home Secretary. The streets in Belfast along which to-morrow's procession will pass are closed to the public this morning, while the troops rehearse the ceremony. The work of decoration is being carried out in a most lavish style. The city is becoming a dream of colour.

Extraordinary police precautions are being taken including establishment of identity of all occupants of the stands.

SUBSCRIBE TO SWARAJ FUND.

CREATE SOUND PUBLIC OPINION.

PANDIT MALAVIYA ON BEZWADA PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 27.

Pandit Malaviya has sent the following telegram to Mr. Gandhi:—

Reserving freedom to propose reconsideration of methods and details in particular regarding the purpose for which money collected should be spent, I am at one with you in desiring the carrying out of the constructive Bezwada programme. I sincerely wish the first two items would be completed by 30th June. But the number of workers who have put their souls into this great task is smaller than was needed, and I could consider it a matter for sincere congratulations if membership of the Congress reaches fifty lakhs, men and women, and subscriptions actually collected fifty lakhs of rupees by the end of his month. If this should happen, it should yet lead to no disheartenment, but should, and I trust will lead to a large increase in the number of the workers and to redoubling of the efforts with the result that a full figure of one crore for both the membership and donations shall be attained long before the Congress meets in December. I wish even those who desire further modification in the programme of the Congress would subscribe to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. In my opinion, avoiding all unnecessary conflict both with Government and among ourselves, all lovers of the Motherland should unite in creating a body of solid public opinion represented by a crore of men and women, awakened to a living sense of their duty, their rights and responsibilities, as sons and daughters of this Ancient Land, firm in their loyalty to the potent principle of non-violence in thought, word and deed, and under a vow not to shrink from any sacrifice and suffering which may be needed to raise Motherland by legitimate and peaceful means to a status of equality with self-governing dominions commonwealth and to uplift of honour among the nations of the world. Nothing will more powerfully accelerate establishment of Swaraj than such united enlightened and determined public opinio

MRS. SARALADEVI'S GIFT.

ALL HE JEWELLERY FOR SWARAJ FUND.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 27.

One of the most remarkable gifts for the Tilak Swaraj Fund has just been made by Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhrani who has given away to Mahatma Gandhi all her jewelleries consisting of necklaces, earrings, brooches, bangles, sisting of neck aces, earring, brooches, bangles, watch chains pendants, etc. valued at about Rs. 2,500 and 'Padmavati' gold medal of the Calcutta University of which she is the first medalist.

Her first gift in jewellery, it may be remembered, was made at the Congress session in 1909 in response to Sir Surendranath Banerjea's appeal for Satyagraha cause, just then inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi in South Africa, which gift, having been made, to quote Sir Surendranath's words, "at a psychological moment had electric effect and unloosed the closed purse strings of the Congress audience in those days."

Interviewed by an Associated Press representative she said "These trinkets with the exception of a diamond set, specially presented by her revered grandfather Maharshi Devendranath Tagore which she cherishes as souvenir were all her present possessions in jewellery, a greater portion of which had to be parted with in the martial law days.

BEHAR'S CONTRIBUTION

NEARLY 3 LAKHS

(Associated Press.)

RANCHI, June 27.

A meeting of the newly constituted Behar Provincial Congress Committee was held yesterday to elect office-bearers for the year. The following were elected:—Mr. Mazharul Haque, President, Messrs. Dip Narain Singh and Brij Kishan Prasad, vice-Presidents; Babu Brajendra Prasad, Secretary. Tilak Swaraj Fund collection in this province amounted to 2 lakhs 73 thousand up to 26th instant. A large amount is expected within the remaining few days.

MAULANA SAYEEDUR RAHMAN ARRESTED

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

Maulana Hakim Sayeedur Rahman Sahib, a member of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee, was arrested at his own residence at Zakaria Street on the morning of the 26th instant on a charge of the Sec. 124-A of the I. P. C. He was first taken to Jorasako Thana and was afterwards removed to the Lalbazar Police Station. Many of his friends including the members of The Khilafat Committee went to see him in jail but the Maulana appeared undaunted and satisfied. He was given the option to be let out on a bail of Rs. 5,000, but he stoutly refused to be released as it was inconsistent with his religious principles to accept such conditions and that he put his religious scruples far ahead of his personal security. The Hony. Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee went to see the Maulana Sahib but the police authorities refused to allow him to see the Maulana.

KARNATAK CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

GADAG, June 27.

At the meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee held at Bellary on 26th the following members were elected to the All-India Congress Committee:—

Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Majli Sakharampant Kulkarni and Parappa Kittur of Belgaum, Messrs. Kowjalgi, Jayarao Deshpande and Divansaheb of Bijapur, Dixit and Messrs. Vishwanathrao Joshi of Dharwar, B. Bhimarao and Gudadur Timappa of Bellary, Badri of Karwar, K. Sadashivrao of Mangalore, S. S. Setlur and Haji Osmansett of Bangalore. Work in connection with the Bezwada programme has been going on briskly. 56,000 members to the Congress have been enrolled and Rs. 80,000 have been collected for the Swaraj Fund. 13,500 charkhas have been introduced.

GANDHIJI TO VISIT BORIVLI

Mahatma Gandhi will go to Borivli on Thursday the 30th instant at 8 a.m. to receive the contributions of Borivli to the Tilak Swarajya Fund. A meeting will be held in the compound of Mr. Haridas Gordhandas on the east of the Station. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu are expected to be present. All are cordially invited to attend. As Mahatma Gandhi has several engagements on Thursday it being the last day for the Fund a brief programme of less than an hour is kept.

GANDHIJI TO BE AT MANGALDAS MARKET.

On Thursday afternoon at about one o'clock (S.T.) Mahatma Gandhiji will go to the shop of Messrs. Hiralal Amratlal at Mangaldas Market to receive donations towards Tilak Swarajya Fund. All residents of the locality and merchants of several bazars round about are requested to add their own contributions to swell the Fund to a crore, and stand by the cause the country has made its own.

CITY COMPOUNDERS' SHARE.

A collection for the Tilak Swaraj Funds is set on foot by the compounders of the city. Subscriptions will be received at any one of the following places before the evening of the 29th instant.

Dr. Bhajikar's Hospital, Sandhurst Road; Dr. Miss Kashibai Navrange, Cathedral Street, Bhulesvar; N. C. Pandya, Parvati Mansion, Grant Road; Dr. Ranade, Bazar Gate Street, Fort or 469 Thakurdwar.

APPEAL TO COAL MERCHANTS.

WILL YOU ONLY WAIT AND SEE!

A correspondent in the course of an appeal to the Coal Merchants of the city writes:—

Most of the Associations and Unions of the city have done or are doing their level best to contribute their mite towards the Tilak Swaraj Funds. The Coal Merchants of the city, however, have not yet moved in the matter. It is entirely in their hands to do a great deal if they only care to do so and what better opportunity and a better cause can they find than one facing them? The call comes from the afflicted nation and when the poorest have shown the richness of their spirit, will the Coal Merchants who have made enormous profits during the war days simply wait and see? These merchants can very easily contribute 4 to 5 lakhs by offering 1/12 of their annual income. Time is not yet lost and I hope that some enthusiastic merchant like Mr. Nanavaty or Mr. Vakil will spare no efforts to prove that the Coal Merchants fall in no way behind the rest of the merchants. No sacrifice is too great for a cause like the Swaraj.

BILASPUR GAGGED!

NO PUBLIC MEETING FOR TWO MONTHS.

(Associated Press.)

BILASPUR, June 27.

Acting under Section 144 Cr. P. C., the District Magistrate of Bilaspur has issued a proclamation prohibiting the holding of all public meetings for a period of two months within the town of Bilaspur.

MORE GREEK ATROCITIES

"SURPASSING ALL IMAGINATION"!

TURKISH APPEAL TO RED CROSS

Every day fresh details of the tragic events, of which the Turks of the districts of Yalova, Orkhan-Ghazi and Guemlik are the victims, arrive. Nearly all the villages in those regions have been sacked and largely burnt by the Greek bands accompanied by Hellenic soldiers. These bands indulge in atrocities, of which rape and pillage are the least, against the Turks of these villages. Turks are massacred without pity, with refinements of barbarity. Children, even tiny girls and boys, are outraged and mutilated by those ruffians. To give but a few examples, at Chevikiep, all the inhabitants, nearly 600 persons were collected in the mosque and burnt alive. At Chinarjik and Kapaklu, similar scenes were enacted. All who escaped the horror fled into the woods of Chinarjik and are being hunted by their persecutors. Everything makes us fear that the five localities belonging to Guemlik which have not until now been burnt, will undergo the same fate as the others. Fugitives who have managed to reach Constantinople declare that if prompt measures are not taken nothing will be left in all that region.

28 April 1921.

It is evident from the above that the Greeks are pursuing their atrocities upon the Turkish population with ever growing fanaticism and cruelty. It appears also from sure information which has reached the Constantinople authorities that the Hellenes, having arrested more than three hundred notables of Ismid and confined them in the mosques forced the doors of their houses with the evident intention of looting them. On the other hand, it is reported that the bands of indigenous Greeks which retired on Guebize are charged in the event of the evacuation of Ismid with the work of setting fire to all the Turkish villages in the line of retreat and exterminating the population. Of the twenty one villages dependent on Orkhan-Ghazi, only five remain at Orkhan-Ghazi itself, the whole population, including the Government functionaries has been deported to Guemlik. On the way these unfortunates were subjected to every kind of ill-treatment, and were deprived of everything they had upon them. The town was completely looted including the safes of the administration of the Public Debt and the Tobacco "Regie." It was then burnt.

In the district of Guemlik, several villages have suffered the same fate, and their populations have been massacred with refinements of cruelty. The survivors, mostly women and children are dispersed among the mountains, without shelter or assistance. Among them there are children wounded by the bands.

May, 1st, 1921.

On April 17 three hundred armed Greeks from the villages of Veledler-Dere-Keny and Anahor-Mondanich invaded, the village of Zerafet, some 30 kilometers west of Brusa. After having imprisoned in the mosque the villagers who at the time were at prayer, they looted all the houses maltreating the women. Two of the last, who offered some slight opposition were shot and wounded by the bandits. Having completed their work of rapine, the aggressors bound the young villagers and carried them off with the plunder to the village of Veledler, but before leaving the place they set fire to it. In addition, between four and five thousand Turks have been forcibly deported to Brusa where they now remain in utter destitution.

The Ottoman Government has repeatedly appealed the great Entente Powers to obtain their intervention with the Hellenic Government in order to put an end to the policy of systematic extermination which the latter is pursuing in the regions above referred to, against the principles of right and the most elementary rules of humanity. As documentary evidence we quote the following two appeals, of which the first, addressed to Col. Caprini chief of the Italian Gendarmerie at Constantinople is eloquent enough in itself to dispense with any commentary. In the second document the appeal of the Muslim Red Crescent to the Christian Red Cross is a piercing cry to humanity. The atrocities mentioned in it are cursed and reprehended by all the religions of the world. No corner of the earth has seen children undergo such treatment as that to which Turkish children are subjected by the Hellenes, who pride themselves on introducing civilisation into Asia Minor.

Appeal addressed to Col. Caprini commanding the Carabiniers at Constantinople.

Constantinople, April 30 1921.

Monsieur le Commandant.

I am in a terrible condition and I come to ask of Monsieur the pity of civilised and humanitarian Europe. I am of the country of Yalova, of the village of Chinarjik. For a month that country has been in flames. More than 16 villages have been raised to the ground, the Greeks burn, massacre and outrage all that is Turkish. The villages burnt are the following. In the caza of Yalova:—

Pasha-Karieh, Kurt Karieh, Guekcheh-Dere, Ores-Pounar, Guekcheh-Dere (half), the other half being Greek), Gajik, Reshadieh (900 houses), Elmaluk, Yartan, Solujak, Orta Burum, Guenlik, Chakijeh, Chinarjik, Tesdvikieh (half burnt), Koja-Dere-Zir, Koja Dere-Bala.

Chinarjik, my own village, is still burning. It is a village of 120 houses and 600 inhabitants, of whom only ten were able to escape from the Greek massacres. I swear to you on my honour and on the Coran, Monsieur le Commandant, that I was an eye-witness of the bloody sights which I am going to describe to you.

(1) The Greeks collected the men in the village mosque and slaughtered them all; at this very hour the mosque is filled with corpses.

(2) After having violated little girls and boys from 9 years old, the Greeks took them to my house and other houses, dragging them through the streets. When the house was full of these poor creatures, they set fire to it and those children were burnt alive. I swear to you once again that I saw children three or four years leaping in the flames like fish.

(3) Women and children who were able to escape into the neighbouring forests, were soon overtaken by Greeks bands who first disfigured them and then hacked them to death.

Persons who were able to escape from other villages tell me that the same atrocities happened in their homes. In the hope of obtaining the pity of the Allied Powers, I beg you, *M. le Commandant*, to pass on my report to H. E. the Ambassador.

HAFIZ AHMAD.

Telegram addressed by the Red Crescent of Constantinople to the International Red Cross Geneva.

Constantinople, April 30, 1921.

We confirm and emphasise our message of the 20th instant. In the district of Yalova on the Sea of Marmara, including some forty villages occupied by the Hellenic army, the Turkish inhabitants are assembled in the mosques and schools, where sprinkled with petrol, they are burnt alive. Women, girls and children are shut up in the houses, to be first violated and then burnt. The few who escape, are shot in the mountains. Some lucky fugitives who were able to escape the massacres, and who are now at Constantinople, came to our office in a pitiable state of torpour, and told us of deeds so atrocious that they brought tears to our eyes. We implore you instantly, in the name of humanity to charge your representative at Constantinople by telegram to repair immediately to the scene to authenticate these nameless horrors which do shame to civilised humanity, and to stop them, if indeed any survivors remain of the thousands of inhabitants of that region; once so flourishing and populous. The Red Crescent, being unable to hinder, these atrocities confides the protection of so many thousands of lives to the Red Cross and begs it to put a stop to acts surpassing all imagination in horror, and which are spreading every day.

—"Echo de l-Islam," Paris.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

WHERE MONEY CAN BE PAID.

Contributions to Tilak Swaraj Fund may be paid at the following addresses:—

Mahatma Gandhi Labournum Road, Gamdevi.

Umar Sobhani Esq., Nepean Sea Road.

S. G. Banker Esq., 34, Chowpatty, Girgaon.

A Ward—Fort. District C. C., 72 Apollo Street, Fort.

Mahomed Abdin Peerbhoy Esq., Fair House; Central Road, Colaba.

Mathooradas Tricamjee Esq., 93, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

B Ward—Mandvi District C. C., Unio Society Library, Mandvi, Near Masjid Bridge.

B. N. Mehesheri, Esq., C/o Union Society Bombay (3).

Dharamsi K. Mehta, Esq., C/o Union Society, Bombay (3).

C Ward—Bhuleshwar District C. C., c/ Khadi Bhandar, Morarji Gokuldas Market Kalbadevi Road.

Vithaldas V. Jerajani, Esq., C/o Cawasj Framji and Co., Mulji Jetha Market Chowk, Bombay (2).

D Ward—Girgaon District C. C., No. 79A, Sandhurst Road, opposite Sanghvi Wilson High School.

K. B. Sansgiri, Esq., 3rd Parsiwada Opp Stores.

A. H. Fyzee, Esq., 5, Chowpatty Bombay

U. K. Oza, Esq., Karanjia Building Grant Road, Bombay.

E Ward—Byculla District C. C., c/o Messrs. Foster and Sons, Parel Road, Byculla, opposite Richardson and Crudas.

R. A. Kaji, Esq., New Tambakoowal Building, Khandewady, Bombay.

Anantaram Vaikunthram Esq., "Bombay Chronicle."

S. L. Silam, Esq., 2nd, Kamathipura Bombay.

F Ward—Parel Nistrict C. C., Shriniva Building, Matunga G. I. P. Railway.

Jivaraj G. Nensey, Esq., Matunga.

S. V. Lalit Esq., Simplex Building, Ro No. 21, C. Pawawala Street, Girgaon.

L. N. Chavan, Esq., Girni Kamgar Sangh, Kalachoki, Parel.

G Ward—District C. C., Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar.

P. G. Saharabudhe, Esq., Goregaonkars Building Dadar.

G. S. Purandare, Esq., Kanji Damji Chawl, Elphinstone Road, Parel.

G. S. Nadkarni, Esq., Karodhe Building Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

RUPEE PAY OF BRITISH OFFICERS IN INDIA

GOVT. OF INDIA'S ATTITUDE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., June 27.

Replying to questions regarding the rupee pay of the British officers in India being under the home rates owing to the fall in exchange, Mr. Montagu said that he had considered the various suggestions in this connection, but the Government of India had not recommended adoption of any of these. If the monsoon was good there was reason to hope that the exchange would improve. He had considered the Government of India's views most carefully in Council and concurred in their decision.

Government of India with regard to proportional pensions for those to whom service under the Reform Scheme was uncongenial.

Mr. Montagu said that he and the India Council had for some time been giving attention to the whole question in consultation with the Government of India and he hoped that the matter would be settled during the next week or so. He recognised that the matter was very urgent and he was doing his best to expedite things.

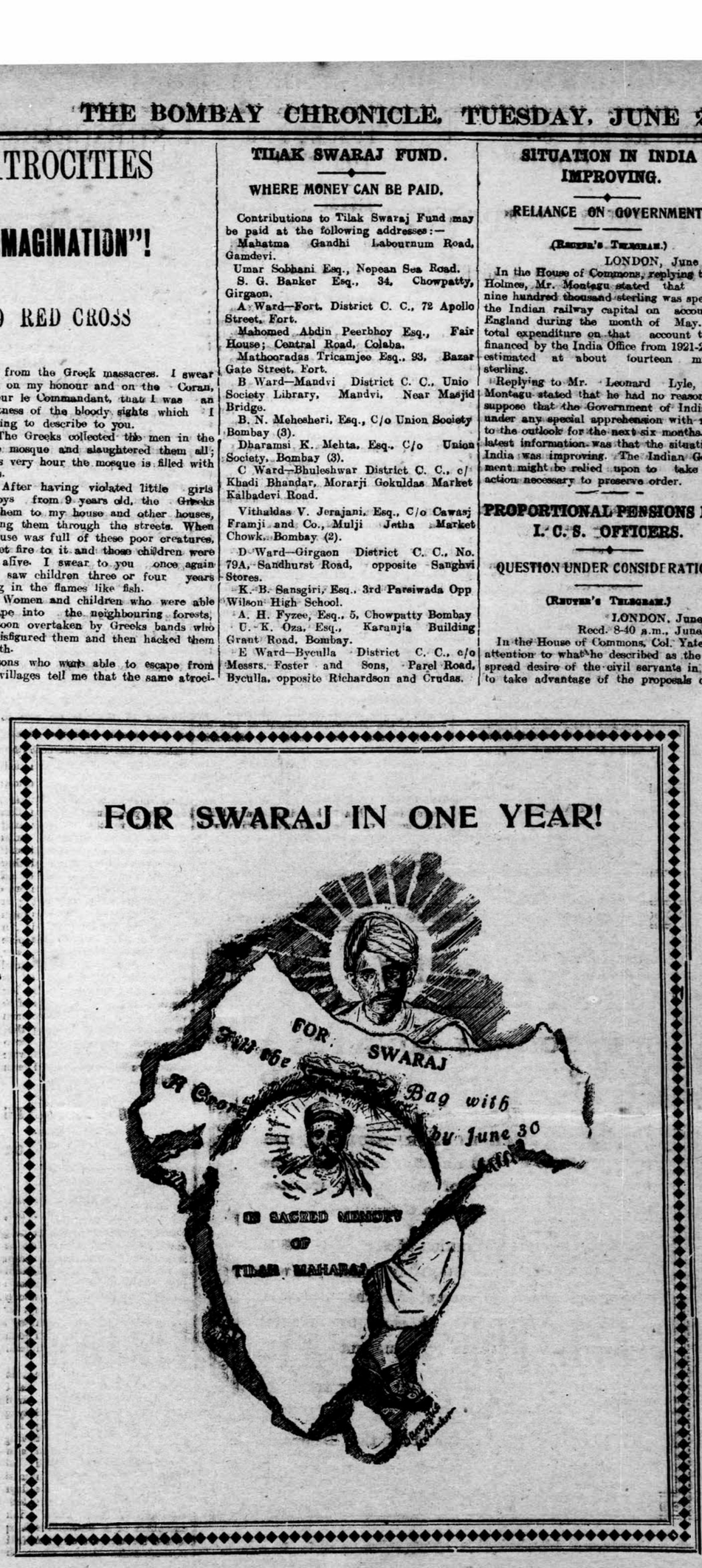
FARROWS BANK CONVICTIONS

JUDGE'S REMARKS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd 10-40 a.m., June 27.

The judges summing up in the Farrow case occupied four and a half hours. He said that the case was one of very great gravity. Interests of the public demanded that the conduct, such as alleged against the defendants, should be treated severely. They remarked that the prosecution had been unable to trace extravagance or large sums of the bank's money to the defendants. The real burden of Read's evidence was that Crotch, when the real situation of the bank was discovered acted like a man who knew he had been doing wrong and who had been found out.



SITUATION IN INDIA IMPROVING.

RELIANCE ON GOVERNMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Holmes, Mr. Montagu stated that about nine hundred thousand sterling was spent on the Indian railway capital on account of England during the month of May. The total expenditure on that account to be financed by the India Office from 1921-22 was estimated at about fourteen millions sterling.

Replying to Mr. Leonard Lyle, Mr. Montagu stated that he had no reason to suppose that the Government of India was under any special apprehension with regard to the outlook for the next six months. His latest information was that the situation in India was improving. The Indian Government might be relied upon to take any action necessary to preserve order.

PROPORTIONAL PENSIONS FOR I. C. S. OFFICERS.

QUESTION UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., June 27.

In the House of Commons, Col. Yate drew attention to what he described as the widespread desire of the civil servants in India to take advantage of the proposals of the

GREAT EXPERIMENT IN IRELAND.

PREMIER'S GREETINGS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 22.

Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed to the Ulster Premier good wishes for the great experiment inaugurated by the King. Mr. Lloyd George says he believes that the influence of the example of the Northern Irish will assist in setting the whole of Ireland ere long on the path of cooperation which alone will realise the Irish ideals.

Mr. Lloyd George also sent to the King in Belfast the resolution of the Imperial Conference, convening loyal greetings on the anniversary of the coronation and an earnest hope that His Majesty will be long spared to unite the people in a common bond of Loyalty and devotion.

AMENDMENTS TO HOME RULE ACT.

REJECTED IN LORDS.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, June 21
Recd. 8-40 a.m., June 27.

The House of Lords to-day rejected by 66 votes to 57 Lord Donoughmore's motion urging the Government to determine forthwith what amendments they were prepared to propose to the Home Rule Act and to authorise opening of negotiations on such terms as they thought were calculated to end the present deadlock.

IRISH DEMAND FOR A REPUBLIC.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S THREAT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., June 27.

Lord Birkenhead speaking in the House of Lords in opposition to Lord Donoughmore's motion said he hoped that wiser counsels would prevail in Ireland at the eleventh hour, but if the demand for a Republic were persisted in, Britain could carry on the struggle with the same tenacity as during the great war.

SAFETY OF BRITISH OFFICERS IN IRELAND.

PRECAUTIONS BEING TAKEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 10-40 a.m., June 27.

When Earl Winterton moved the adjournment of the House to draw attention to the Government's failure to secure the safety of the British officers in Ireland, Sir Worthington Evans declared that extra battalions had been despatched and all available troops would be pushed to their support.

A SEPTUAGENARIAN KIDNAPPED.

LORD BANDON'S RESIDENCE SET ON FIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., June 27.

"Castle Bernard", the residence of Lord Bandon, was last night set on fire by armed men and practically destroyed. His Lordship, a septuagenarian, was kidnapped and his whereabouts are unknown.

HONOURS CONFERRED ON NORTH IRISHMEN

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.

Prior to his departure from Belfast His Majesty held an investiture at which he conferred a number of honours on North Irishmen and Irishwomen, including Viscounty of the United Kingdom on Lord Pirrie and Baronetcy on the Lord Mayor of Belfast.

(Continued from column 6.)

Mr. Luxuman, to the police, for creating disturbance. The police without any investigation took him to the Police Station. On enquiry it was found that the volunteer bravely refused to accept any bail for his release. Such volunteers are really required for the welfare of India and especially in this picketing movement.

A "PICKET" SENTENCED TO TWO WEEKS

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Patil charged Baboo Govind Gowli, a Hindu Picket with causing grievous hurt to one Ganput Vishram on the might of the 25th instant at Foras Road.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that at about 10 p.m., the accused went to the complainant's house with whom he was residing as a boarder sometime ago. It was alleged that when the accused was at Foras Road he had an altercation with the complainant, as the latter thought fit to demand boarding-charges there. The accused, when the alleged altercation took place, was under the influence of liquor and had just returned from Picketing, assaulted the complainant with a leather strap, and slapped him on his face, with the result that one of his teeth was knocked down. Thereupon, the complainant was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he was properly treated. Being not satisfied with the above-mentioned altercation, the accused ventured to assault one Vishner Ganoo who was standing there, and then absconded. As the complainant raised an alarm the accused was arrested by a policeman on duty.

The accused in pleading guilty, admitted that he was under the influence of liquor when the alleged two altercations came to pass and that he had one previous conviction for an assault. His Worship, taking into consideration above facts, convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to suffer hard labour for two weeks. As the accused expressed his inability to pay the fine, he was ordered to undergo the above sentence.

PICKETING IN BOMBAY.

WORK AT BYCULLA WARD.

PROCESSION OF VOLUNTEERS

The Picketing of English and Country Liquor Shops, and Toddy shops is being regularly done as usual by the Volunteers in Kamatipura, Tardeo and Madanpura. At each shop more than 3 Volunteers are posted. These volunteers are conducting peacefully the respective duties alloted to them. The Police excepting in two or three cases stayed aloof. But the Volunteers are experiencing great difficulties in their work especially in Foras Road near Bai Ratanbai's Liquor shop, where two of the volunteers were taken away to the Police Chowky on Friday night on a charge of having collected crowds but subsequently they were let out on bail. In no case did the volunteers use either bad language or physical force. In certain cases the shop-owners themselves are alleged to have set up some of their men as volunteers with White Khaddar caps on and made them drink liquor and in some cases they make them snatch bottles from the hands of the persons who came out of the ship; by this naturally some confusion is created, and in some cases the poor volunteers have to suffer. In Kamatipura, since Friday last another batch of 62 volunteers under the captainships of Messrs. Krishnaji Peeraji and Shanker Dharmaji Pasha, have been working in conjunction with the volunteers already working there.

It is alleged that the shop-owners finding it difficult to get customers, arranges with their Bhandari servants to send bottles after bottles filled up and sent outside for serving in secret places. Neither the police nor the Abkari authorities are moving in this matter to catch these men, who do business outside by sending out bottles. The volunteers are helpless in this matter.

On Sunday the volunteers started in a procession for the collection of moneys to the Tilak Swaraj Fund from Kamatipura and passed through the different streets of Kamatipura, Suklaji Street, Foras Road and Tardeo. At Tardeo, the volunteers of that place joined them and passed through Bellasis Road and Parsi Statue. At Parsi Statue, these were met by the volunteers of Madanpura and then passed through Ripon Road, Sankli Street, Haines Road, Jacob Circle, Morland Road, and Kamatipura 6th Street, where the volunteers dispersed at about 1 p.m. The prominent persons in the procession were the Captains of the different Anti-Liquor Volunteer Corps, and the Madanpura Moslem Volunteer corps.

PICKETING IN CHINCHPOKLY.

On Friday evening a large crowd collected near the Irani Liquor Shop near the Bridge at Chinchpokly when the volunteers started their useful work of peaceful picketing. Thinking some trouble might arise as on the previous days, Mr. Vaikuth S. Desai went to the place. It is alleged the police asked Mr. Desai to take away the volunteers but he demanded from the police a written order for the same and wanted to know under whose orders the officers were acting. The Police officer went away without replying. After some time Mr. Anantharam arrived on the spot with the Captains of the Telugu Volunteer Corps and was busy in dispersing the crowds with the help of the other volunteers. The crowd dispersed away in a short time. After an hour or two police officers came again and Mr. V. A. Desai, asked them about their orders to take away the volunteers. They went away in a victoria without answering. The work was going on as usual and the day passed away peacefully.

ILLICIT SALE OF LIQUOR.

WILL THE MUNICIPALITY DO ITS DUOY?

A correspondent writes:—

There have been of late several complaints of illicit sale of liquor in the liquor shops in the picketing zone. Almost all the volunteers in Dadar and surroundings come with the same story every day that shop-owners sell the liquor and manage to hand it openly in glasses and bottles through their employed hands to people at some distance from the shop, that it is sold to children under 14, and that sometimes it is also given free to encourage drinking. Complaints of shops remaining open after time, and using openly back and side doors for the purpose of sale are also not less frequent. Whether these facts can be proved by evidence or not, the Municipality and the Government Police and Excise Departments must have sense enough to understand that these things are quite possible, and therefore it is quite up to them and that it is expected of them, to keep a special watch over these affairs, and discourage such illicit sales and infringement of laws by exemplary punishments, if they at all have a sense of justice and regard for temperance, as they profess to have. Whether Government does its duty or not, it is no concern of the people at present, but it is certainly our concern that the Municipality should rise to the occasion and discourage the illicit sale of liquor, and stop it totally at the first opportunity; and that the people should make it their own duty to be picketers themselves, each one of them, and try their utmost in their own way, to put a stop to this drink-evil.

Will these expectations be fulfilled by the Municipality and by the people at large?

CURAGEOUS STAND OF A PICKET.

The Hon. Secretary Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps writes to say:—

Mr. S. R. Bhatt was not taken in police custody yesterday as reported, but a picketing volunteer named Luxman, who was performing his picketing duty very peacefully was slapped by a liquor shop man of Licence shop No. 37, in the presence of Mr S. R. Bhatt, a Swaraja Sabha volunteer. When the crowd gathered around the volunteer the liquor shop man had the audacity to hand over the picketing volunteer

(Continued in column 5.)

MALEGAON DISTURBANCE.

MORE WITNESS S EKAMINED.

APPLICATION FOR B..IL REFUS D.

(From our Special Commissioner)

MALEGAON, June 24.

The Malegaon Riot Case is progressing like a steam roller. The police, whose activities are apparently directed locally by Rao Sahib Kokje, have spread their net, far and wide and hauled up already many people. More are being arrested still on one charge or another, and many more are still living in daily fear of police descending on them any time. Judging from what has happened, it seems that a vindictive spirit is abroad, and that the police are out for harassing the people and striking terror amongst them. I have already mention about the arrest of Mr. Khare and others, after the Prosecution's unsuccessful attempt to have the charges split up and get the accused tried first on the minor charges and then on the more serious ones, according to the convenience of the police. One can judge, of the trend of events from the Prosecution's attitude, as revealed a fortnight ago, when they seriously asked the Court to countenance a scandalous procedure, which they proposed to adopt, but which was strenuously opposed and defeated by the defence. This is only one of the many things, and I may mention another, and that is the indiscriminate arrests of people like Tatya Sahib Khare, more as an after thought than otherwise.

After the inevitable postponement of the case against the 120 people, accused of various misdemeanour, the Court assembled on the 13th instant and began recording evidence against Moulvi Eshaq and six others under Section 395, I. P. C.

CASE AGAINST MOULVI ESHAQ AND OTHERS.

In this case the complainant is one Bakas Haji Momin, and twenty-three people, including the seven mentioned above were accused. The proceedings were directed against only seven of them, and they were committed to the Sessions on the 14th instant. In his examination the complainant said that on the 26th April, about 500 people visited his House at noon, and they said, "you are not a Khilafatist and we will loot you." Complainant said he was one of them but they would not believe him and said that they would kill him unless he gave them money. He offered a hundred rupees but they demanded a thousand. Finally he himself paid the amount to "the cutchery"—or the Committee of Khilafatists,—assembled at one of the accused's hotel.

Witness' son, Peer Mahmod, who also gave evidence for the prosecution and was not declared hostile, gave a different story altogether by stating that his father voluntarily and willingly gave him five hundred rupees to be paid towards the Smyrna Relief Fund and he (Peer Mahomed) paid the same to the Committee at Sulaiman's hotel.

Another witness mentioned the accused by their names but when asked to identify them in the Court, he could not. The accused were, however, committed to the Sessions. There are in all 28 different dacoity cases.

A MAD AND DEAF MAN DISCHARGED.

When the Court reassembled on the 20th orders were passed discharging one Kadir who appears to be both mad and deaf. The man could not understand what had happened and it was difficult to make him understand that he was let off. Not long ago the prosecution emphatically maintained that he was never mad, and it was only since his arrest that he had become demented. Among the accused there was one leper who had been released on bail and is since discharged as incapable of participating in the events of the 25th April.

There is a complaint that some witnesses, who are residents of the town are held close prisoners in the police camp for over four weeks without ever being allowed to visit the town without a police escort.

The District Magistrate, Mr. Simcox has come down from Nasik, it is stated, in connection with investigating the damages, but his presence here just at this time has made it open to adverse inferences and criticism generally.

Moulvi Aziz-ur Rehman, of Delhi, while on a visit to Bombay, having learnt there that a warrant had been taken out by the Police against him, voluntarily and willingly surrendered himself before Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Wednesday last and has since been brought here under police custody. It appears that the Moulvi Sahib who looks very impressive and neat in his person has a large following of "Murids" in the town and was on his annual visit to this place, long before the events of the 25th April. The head and front of his offence is said to consist in his alleged administering the oath of loyalty to the cause on the 26th April.

"BREAKING BACK OF DEFENCE."

In supporting his application for bail on behalf of Tatya Sahib Khare and others yesterday, Mr. Azad mentioned the important circumstances that in the supplementary list of accused numbering 60, which was submitted by the prosecution, names of these five people were not included. As he pointed out further, while dealing with the individual cases, it was an afterthought on the part of the police, whose object, counsel believed was to break the back of the defence by getting at people who were assistong the defence counsel. This method of defeating the ends of justice however, much after the heart of the police, was reprehensible, and counsel hoped that such tactics would unequivocally be condemned by the Court. Proceeding, counsel also dealt with the circumstances under which Mr. Khare and others had been arrested, so late as the 12th June.

Mr. Pradhan, who opposed the application for bail, did not even touch the allegations made by the defence counsel. The only reason, practically urged by Mr. Pradhan against the application was that the proceedings were about to commence that day and there was, therefore, no necessity for granting bail.

Mr. Azad replying to Mr. Pradhan's objections, laid stress on the fact that those for whom he was speaking were all respectable men of substance and were prepared to give bonds for any amount that to court might seem proper.

The Magistrate's orders was brief and peremptory: "I refuse the application on behalf of all the four men."

It may be mentioned that the fifth accused—Narayanrao Doctor, is not among those now being tried for murder and hence his case for bail was not pressed.

C. P. KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

CONFIDENCE IN ALI BROTHERS.

(From a Correspondent)

NAGPUR, June 23.

An extra ordinary meeting of the Central Provinces Khilafat Committee was held at Nagpur when the following resolutions were passed.

This Committee expresses its confidence in Ali Brothers and holds that they showed courage and honesty of purpose by explaining their attitude towards the present movement and condemns the mischief of some official and pro official organ in intentionally misrepresenting the case to minimise credit of the Brothers.

This Committee condemns Mustapa Sageer who wanted to over throw the only Muslim power Angora and is of opinion that the action of the Angora Government in executing him and sentencing his accompalice was justified in view of the threat of an open hostility of British Government towards Angora and in view of the unjustifiable repression adopted by beauracracy.

This Committee urges the Central Khilafat Committee to adopt all stages of non-cooperation programme including civil disobedience and generally to reconsider its programme of work at the ensuing All-India Khilafat Conference at Karachi.

CALCUTTA FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

DISPUTE OVER ADMISSION OF AYURVEDIC PRACTITIONER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

The Senate of the Calcutta University at their annual meeting held on the 29th January last included the name of Jaminibhasan Roy, M.A. M.D., who practices Ayurvedic system, in the Faculty of Medicine. That body protested against the election; and the matter thereupon came before the Senate on Saturday evening, when the vice-Chancellor, who presided, moved adjournment of the discussion pending receipt of the opinion of the General Medical Council in England on the point. The Senate agreed to the adjournment for a month.

The Maharao of Cutch today placed wreaths on the Cenotaph and on the grave of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

PARSIS' APPRECIATION.

The following is a translation of the Address that will be presented to Mahatma Gandhi by his Parsee friends and admirers on Thursday next at the Excelsior Theatre:

"To Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi,

"Revered Sir,

"Availing ourselves of your presence in Bombay, we, a few Parsi friends and admirers of yours hereby respectfully beg to present you this address, which we trust you will deign to accept. We know the potent mantras of Swaraj for India were first taught by the great apostle, the G. O. M. of India, Dadabhoy Naoroji, and to get which Sir Pherozsha Mehta, Sir Dinshah Wacha, and Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale fought, for years together, and fighting the battles of freedom. Lokmanya Tilak, Lala Lajpatrai, Arabindo Ghose had suffered long imprisonments and exile for it. We, therefore, congratulate you on your efforts to remove the poverty, the dearth and dependence of that very country Motherland!

"Gandhiji, you are a seeker of truth and a defender and you are the master of the destitute, a father of the peasantry, a patron of the labourers, a saviour of the depressed classes, a friend of the poor, a protector of womanhood, a supporter of Hindus, a leader of Moslems, and a true friend of the Parsis. You are the life and soul of Unity.

"Gandhiji, you are the leader of Swatantrya (independence), a preacher of *ahimsa*, a founder of purity, the burning flame of Swadeshi and a prime mover of Swarajya. We, therefore, wish success to your great endeavour which strives to make India pure, independent and Swaraj-seeking, and it is our fervent prayer that the Almighty might give you long life and inexhaustible powers.

"We are grateful to you for the feelings of great love you entertain towards the Parsis, who love and revere you. Diverse Parsi institutions have given their quotas either in public or in private. The small sum that we lay at your feet to-day is but an humble token of the feelings of love and reverence a few Parsi friends and admirers of yours entertain towards you. We wish your great efforts may be crowned with success. May the choicest blessings of God shower on you and Hind Mata! 'May India get Swaraj, and may the Khilafat remain intact,' is our heartfelt prayer! Amen!"

MOHAMED ALI ANSWERS MRS. BESANT.

MRS BESANT'S INCONSISTENCES

The following letter has been sent by Maulana Mahomed Ali for publication in "New India" of Madras in answer to certain attacks that had been made on him in the editorial columns of "New India" and to certain statements made by Mrs. Besant herself. We gladly publish the letter as it explains Mr. Mahomed Ali's position and fully meets Mrs. Besant's attacks:—

To the Editor, "New India."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the "Editor's letter," published in your issue of the 14th June, which contains more than one false inference with regard to us in its editorial columns in addition to the false statement of Mrs. Besant about which I am compelled to write this letter. It is needless for those who knew Mrs. Besant before her internment to quarrel with her moods and fancies after that historic event. But I am afraid I cannot allow her to ascribe to other persons her own distinct, unmistakable and undeniable change from those early days to these. She writes that she found me attacking her just before her departure from India "in the usual Non-Co-operative way of falsehood" and refers to a statement of mine in the course of a speech at Bombay that her paper had called me a "Mad Mullah." She writes: "I have never called him by such a name, if for no other reason than that the Mad Mullah fought to free his country, while Mr. Mahomed Ali promises to help Afghans if they invade his. When I worked to obtain his and his brother's release from internment I believed that they wrote the truth when they wrote that if the Khalifa himself invaded India they would fight against him, and I believed them to be patriots. Now that they declare they would join the invaders and kill their countrymen who opposed them I regard them as traitors to the Motherland, from whom attack is praise."

Now whether I had been called a "Mad Mullah" by her paper or not, you, her *locum tenens*, can say as well as she, and certainly better than myself. I *was* called a Mad Mullah and I took it to be of good augury for the restoration of the freedom of my country like the other "Mad Mullah's". So much for the "usual Non-Cooperative way of falsehood."

As for my being a patriot or a traitor, I would challenge Mrs. Besant—and in her absence from India, every one of her automata to whom she supplies "the mirror of consciousness," in her usual theosophic way, I suppose,—to publish side by side (i) my statement of 1917 made to the Raja of Mahmudabad at Chhindwara, (ii) our letter from Betul jail in 1919 to Lord Chelmsford and (iii) my Madras speech of this year and to point out wherein we had altered our views about a foreign invasion of India. On all these occasions the same unalterably rigid law of Islam had been stated and we stand by it to-day just as we did in 1917 when we would *not* purchase our release from internment on terms evidently accepted by Mrs. Besant whose organ exults to-day over our recent statement. If we were patriots in 1917, we cannot be traitors to our Motherland to-day. But in any case we hope we shall never be traitors to Truth, which means faithlessness to our faith. That we prize above all else, and it is because we are so religious that the leading light of the new religion of Theosophy, whom one cannot distinguish from the wordly politicians of the West in any essential particular, must doubt our patriotism! My Motherland is already in the terrible grip of an invader, even though the "invasion" began as the peregrination of a pedlar, and I hope to free that Motherland even without the help of the Afghan friends and supporters of my faith, though I cannot look upon them as altogether aliens to myself. But it is a significant coincidence that Mrs. Besant's Motherland also happens to be in the grip of the same invader. So let her go to Ireland while she is so near that country and so far from India, and play the patriot there, instead of co-operating with that invader and being a traitor to her Motherland.

As regards her evidence before the Press Act committee, I went by what I saw in the Press and if that is true I have no apology to offer for my reference to her spiteful attack on "Young India." I, however, fancy that the lady who worked with such wonderful persistence for my release and my brother's when she herself was sharing the same incarceration with us could not have altered her views about us even after her own release, were it not for our greater association since then with another. Would any one explain why a spiritual person like her cannot for the life of her understand or stand Mahatma Gandhi, the true apostle of spirituality?

I am loth to say a word against Mrs. Besant whose historic services to India during the early years of the war no Indian can ignore without base ingratitude. But I would beg her to consider whether my attack can so harm her reputation as her own persistent attacks on herself since her release. Really she is her own worst enemy, and I pray to God to make her truly conscious of it.—Yours, etc.

(Sd.) MAHOMED ALI.
Khadim-i-Kaaba.

Bombay, June 24, 1921.

REV. BENNET'S GARDEN PARTY.

ALL INDIA COGRESS COMMITTEE MEMBERS INVITED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 27.

The Secretary of the Lucknow Congress Committee has received a letter from Rev. Norman Bennet, Civil Chaplain, inviting members of the All-India Congress Committee to a garden party at Parsonage during the All-India Committee, meeting next month. Mr. Bennett writes that he also wishes to invite Europeans and moderates to the party. The Secretary is forwarding the invitation to Mr. Gandhi for his instructions.

INDIANS IN FIJI.

FIJI GOVT'S PLEDGE OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

INQUIRY COMMITTEE TO VISIT FIJI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 26.

A communiqué states:—On March 19th, 1920, the Secretary to the Government of India informed the unofficial mission from Fiji that, provided a general guarantee be given by Ordinance to the effect that the position of Indian immigrants in Fiji would be equal to that of all other subjects of the King resident in Fiji, the Government of India would be prepared to appoint a committee to visit Fiji in order to examine and test the general suitability of the scheme for renewed immigration of Indians into Fiji propounded by the unofficial mission to India.

After full discussion with the elected members of the Legislative Council and representatives of the General Council of Planters of Fiji, the Governor of Fiji informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies in a despatch, dated July 3rd, 1920, that subject to his approval and confirmation the Government of Fiji Islands were willing to give the required pledge. His Excellency requested that the Government of India might be so informed and invited to proceed with the appointment of the Committee to visit Fiji at their earliest convenience.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO VISIT FIJI.

The Government of the Fiji Islands have now been informed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Government of India regret the delay which has occurred in the appointment of the Committee, but after full discussion of all the issues involved with the various members of the new Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, they now propose that a committee should visit Fiji in the early autumn of this year. The Committee will be composed of the following members:—The Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Member of the Indian Council of State, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, Member of the Legislative Council, United Provinces, and G. L. Corbett, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce.

SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

The Government of India have suggested and Government of the Fiji Islands have concurred in the suggestion that the prospect of the visit of the Committee leading to definite and satisfactory results would be enhanced if the scope of the inquiry were to be widened instead of being limited to the question as to the suitability of the particular scheme proposed by the unofficial mission from Fiji to India.

The Government of India and the Government of the Fiji Islands have agreed accordingly that the terms of reference to the Committee about to visit Fiji should be as follows:—(1) To enquire into the conditions of Indians now resident in Fiji and to ascertain the causes of discontent; (2) to advise whether or not having regard to all the circumstances of the case Fiji offers a suitable field for Indian colonization. It will be understood that it is not the intention of the Government of India that the Committee should interfere in the domestic affairs of the Colony. Its function will be to collect first-hand information regarding the conditions of Indian life in Fiji. It will report to the Government of India and its report will furnish material for decision by the Indian legislature whether Indian colonization in Fiji should be permitted under the new Emigration Bill.

FIJI GOVERNMENT'S PLEDGE.

Steps will be taken at an early date to introduce into the Legislative Council of Fiji an Ordinance giving effect to the pledge required by the Government of India as conveyed in the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated March 19th, 1920, the acceptance of which by the Government of the Fiji Islands was notified to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in his Excellency the Governor's despatch of July 3rd, 1920.

The Government of the Fiji Islands have telegraphed to the Government of India appreciating the action which is now being taken by that Government and welcoming the approaching arrival of the Committee to whom all facilities for investigation will be given. The Government of the Fiji Islands feel confident that the labours of the Committee will be productive of beneficial results to the people of India and to the future welfare of this Colony and its inhabitants.

The Government of India and the Government of the Fiji Islands unite in earnestly hoping that the measures now being taken will promote better understanding between the two countries and will lead to the mutual advantage of both India and Fiji.

GROWTH OF LITIGATION.

STATISTICS OF SUITS IN HIGH COURT

The following are statistics of suits filed on the Original Side of the High Court:—

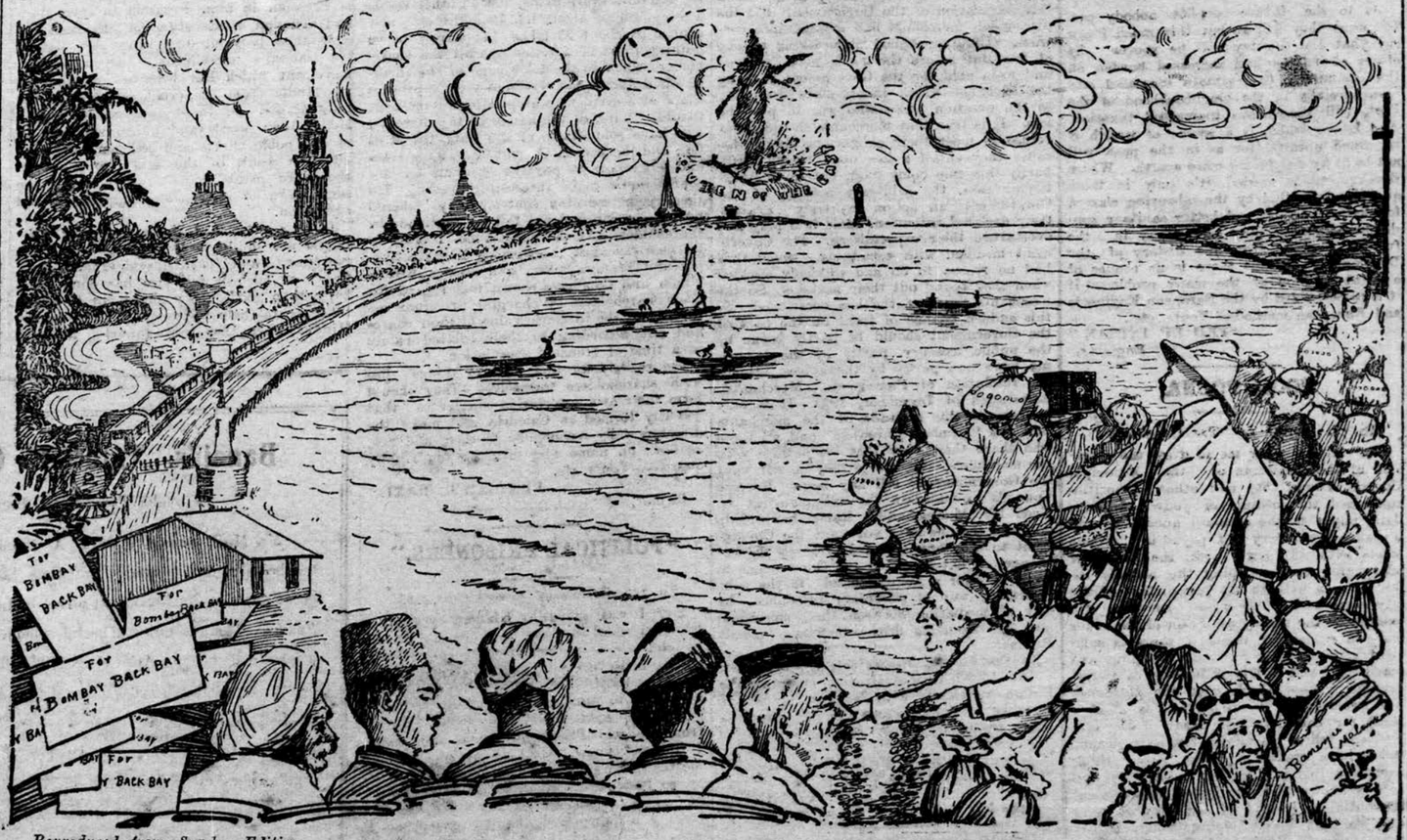
In 1916, 1,406 suits; in 1917, 1,468 suits; in 1918, 2,044 suits; in 1919, 3,721 suits, in 1920, 3,754 suits; in 1921 (from 1st January to 1st June), 2,116 suits.

SUITS PENDING.

1st June 1916, 811 suits; 1st June 1917, 834 suits; 1st June 1918, 1,157 suits; 1st June 1919, 2,152 suits; 1st June 1920, 2,851 suits; 1st June 1921, 4,152 suits.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" hopes that the Prince of Wales visit will bring us to England and Dominions still closer together.

COME WITH YOUR ALL FOR BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT



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BEFITTING THE QUEEN OF THE EAST.

"The Bombay schemes of reconstruction and expansion which involve an expenditure of THIRTY MILLIONS sterling .... exceed anything which has yet been contemplated in the world."

—SIR GEORGE CURTIS.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with sincere pleasure your Note in to-day's issue of your paper regarding the vacancy of a pupil teacher created in the Architectural Department of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. It is but too true that the pupil teachers are paid a monthly salary of Rs. 20 only, after passing the Adavnced Examination. The work entrusted to them is the work of a monitor as in elementary schools, whose duty it is simply to see that the students are quiet in the classes during the absence of the European Professors, who hardly put in their attendance even for one complete hour out of the two hours for which they are paid Rs. 20. By the way, I would like to ask why, when there is a vacancy of a pupil teacher like the one in question the post is generally notified, while no such practice is observed in the case of a vacancy of a European Professor? When a vacancy among the Professors occurs they arrange among themselves and bring in their own friends from here and there, some of whom have no knowledge of teaching at all and leave the school after finishing the course half done. The rest of the time the students go without Professors and they do not finish the course till the last day of the examination. This was the case last year. The Professors leaving the course halfway went on privilege leave for six months and their places were left vacant. If it is contended that there were no experts, I say that if the vacancies had been advertised at that time, many of the past students of the School of Arts would have come forward and proved themselves more efficient than those employed in the past. For the present vacancy I sincerely wish that no past student of the School would demean himself by accepting the salary of Rs. 20 a month.

You, Sir, have properly pointed out as to how anxious the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye was to organise the School of Arts when he was a non-official member in the Council. We all remember that while moving a resolution in the Council for an Advisory Committee for the School of Arts in his speech in the Council he remarked that he had seen for some time "the very anomalous way in which the institution has been conducted", and so on. He also referred to the meagre pay paid to the staff and said that "Government spends a considerable amount on the staff of this institution, but the remuneration of the staff is very unequally divided, for whereas some people get as much as Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 a month, others get something like Rs. 50." Now the question we would like to ask is, what steps Mr. Paranjpye has taken to remove the anomaly he complained of, and secondly to pay the staff handsomely? What he has done, as a Minister of Education, for the last so many months to reorganise the whole institution? He was also at the time very keen to have a full-time College of Architecture, to which also he referred in the course of his speech. The proposals, namely, the appointment of an Advisory Committee, the remuneration of the staff and the scheme of a College of Architecture, are now before him, and we sincerely hope he will take a step to tackle the problems without delay.—Yours, etc.,

A SILENT OBSERVER.

Bombay, June 24.

INDIANS AND BANKING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a Director of one of the most successful of Indian Banks, I fully endorse Sir Dorab Tata's view that the first concern of a business or an industrial company should be to employ the most efficient staffs, irrespective of race, with the view of obtaining the best possible results. But I am sorry I cannot agree with him when he says that Indians will require to undergo a long course of training and apprenticeship in banking before they can be employed in positions of trust and responsibility. I honestly believe that Indians are past masters in the art of banking; and that most of them are, by heredity, more qualified than Europeans to act as bankers. It is a historical fact that long before Europeans took to banking, Indian bankers governed and regulated not only international finance and trade, but also international exchange. I will only mention one name: that of Atmaram Bhukhan of Surat who negotiated hoondies or bills of exchange on various countries long before European bankers came out to India to teach us banking. Let Sir Dorab Tata reflect on the fact that India, in the past, was a great exporting country and that then we had no Europeans to teach us banking. Let him again ask himself whether Indians or Europeans can more easily calculate figures. European banking is only of recent growth; and it is idle to pretend that we Indians require a long course of training. Indians can put up hard work; and they are also equally honest. I have no objection to employing Europeans, because they are Europeans. But no injustice should be done to Indians.—Yours, etc.,

M. H. K.

Baroda.

"BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In some of the recent issues of your paper I find you have at last pointed out how sadly Indian talent and brain have been utterly disregarded in the matter of planning the future city of Bombay. You will do me a favour if you will allow me a little space in your widely circulated paper, to publish the following few lines in order to express the feelings of a large number of Indians towards the Bombay Development Scheme—a scheme which has been brought about by the Government for the benefit of the foreigneers and of the rich.

The Scheme is indeed a huge and an ambitious one costing crores of rupees, the burden of which will fall on the Indians. Let us examine the benefits of this scheme. The immediate benefits are: (1). Speculation in land causing a rise in the land value and (2) increased poverty due to huge sums of money passing out of India to fill the pockets of foreigneers. Large sums of money are being spent in buying tools, plant and machinery from abroad and paying magnificent salaries to a staff of Europeans who are engaged in directing its affairs and executing the works. A very fine example of equality of treatment is being shown here by excluding Indian Engineers and Architects from deliberating upon this scheme and planning the town! From an Indian's point of view, therefore, the scheme is of no good to him. Further, I maintain that at the present critical financial state of the country such an enormous expenditure is wholly unwarranted and if any development was needed at all, then money could have been well spent by improving the present sanitary conditions of the city. It is a perfect scandal that a city like Bombay should have such imperfect drainage system, insufficient water-supply and bad sanitation.

The Back Bay reclamation which is a part of the Development Scheme is wholly unnecessary. This reclamation will benefit the Europeans and perhaps the rich Indian community, in this respect, that they will have fine houses with spacious compounds and all that will be desired for their comfort and pleasure. Is there any guarantee that the housing conditions of the poor working classes will be improved under this Scheme? No, Sir, the interests of the working classes will be neglected as they have always been in the past. There are other reasons why this reclamation project is not an absolute necessity. It has been undertaken against the wishes of the people, ignoring the voices of prominent Indians and of Indian representative bodies like the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Millowners' Association and the Bombay Native Piece goods Merchants' Association. The project is more or less of an experimental nature involving an enormous expenditure of public money. There is no reason why a part of the Ocean need be reclaimed when there are tracts of land in the island itself which can be easily reclaimed at a much less cost. Further I may say that the Back Bay reclamation is not warranted by the argument that Bombay is getting overcrowded with people, for the population in the city per sq. mile of acre is about 47,000 which is far less than in many of the principal cities of the world like London, Berlin and New York etc.

As to the future benefits, nobody can tell what they will be but this much I can say that the country will be poorer by crores of rupees and increased burden on the community to maintain increased city area specially in the neighbourhood of the Fort, will necessitate increased taxation. And labour which is a source of wealth if remained uncared for as in the past, will not be fit for producing more wealth. Where development is needed, it's only in those quarters inhabited by the labouring classes, for better housing and better sanitary conditions amongst them will repay in the future. Looking from the history of the Development Scheme there is no chance of a right solution of the many problems if it is to be guided by the European Engineers and European methods.—Yours, etc.,

"FED UP INDIAN."
Engineer.

POOR POONA!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly allow me to draw the attention of the Chairman of the Municipal Council Poona City and other authorities concerned the medium of your esteemed daily paper to the constant annoyance and nuisance that every tax payer in Poona meets with. To begin with, the system of scavenging and sweeping the already ill-laid roads with in the jurisdiction of the city corporation deserves mention. On looking at the untidy condition of the roads one can reasonably doubt if there is sufficient establishment for road sweeping and scavenging and if the authorities concerned exercise proper check over the personnel. The removal of the night soil is another point for consideration. None of the citizens can tell if his latrine has been cleaned twice in a month properly. Every thing regarding this is shrouded in mystery and nobody knows why this system is persistently continued instead of changing it to a more sanitary way of doing things. Every man seems to think that the present system is the only possible one and that nothing can supersede it. Then comes the monstrous trouble with every living soul in town. Even the blackest of Plagues has the mercy to apprise the people of its attack and give them sufficient warning and time. But the water-plague in Poona is so sudden and merciless. The poor souls that have been confidently relying on the flow of water one moment are in the next treacherously brought to a point of waterless-murder. It is needless to write about the other resources that the city of Poona affords to the afflicted souls when the perfidious water ceases to flow.

Will not the Chairman of the Municipal Council and the other authorities concerned rise to the height of the occasion and do their utmost to put an end to this sad state of affairs and so deliver the poor people from this dire distress?—Yours, etc.,

D. V. RAMA BOO.
Rasthaspith No. 13,
Poona City.

BRITISH INCOME TAX.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You were recently good enough to insert a letter from me on the above subject and as a fresh point has now arises, I am taking the liberty of writing to you again. I am now pleased to inform your readers that as a result of prolonged negotiations with the Inland Revenue, all persons receiving income through a British Trust are entitled to recovery of tax in exactly the same way as if no trust existed.

The position of residents abroad in relation to British Income Tax is, therefore, as follows:—

(1) All British subjects can recover the whole or part of any income tax deducted from their dividends, annuities, rents, etc., for 1920-21 and in future, the exact amount depending upon their total income.

(2) All Crown Servants, serving or retired or their widows, missionaries and persons resident abroad for the sake of health can claim as above for three years back.

(3) Every person abroad, British subject or not, can recover the whole of the tax deducted from British War Loans or Exchequer Bonds, and Foreign and Colonial Securities for three years back, whether held in trust or not.

I shall be pleased to advise, without charge, any of your readers who care to write me exactly how any of the above claims should be prepared.—Your etc.,

WILFRED T. FRY.

421, Strand,
London W. C. 2 May 13.

THE EXCHANGE MUDDLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. J. A. Wadia in a letter which appeared in your issue of to-day accuses you of inconsistency in that you support the piece-goods merchants of Bombay. From your sympathy towards them he concludes that you are in favour of 2s. exchange and so pertinently asks you to explain why the Indian tax-payer should be called upon to spend huge sums for support of the exchange which is advantageous to a few importers like "Manmohandas Ramji and Co." He further doubts the patriotic spirit of Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.

In my opinion this is a gross misrepresentation or ignorance of your attitude as also of that of Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. The Bombay piece-goods merchants say that they entered into contracts with the importing firms at a time when the Government had expressly declared their intention to maintain the exchange at 2s. The Government was amply warned as to the inadvisibility of the course they intended to pursue by the people who knew something about their business. And yet in spite of these warnings they insisted upon maintaining the exchange at 2s. The Government in India is far stronger than it is in England and this is why it could with impunity defy the whole current of public opinion against the sales of Reverse Councils. Every one knows that these sales were stopped only when the impracticability of maintaining the exchange was reluctantly admitted, but not before a huge sum of 35 crores was spent on the folly. It was by acting upon this declaration of the Government that the piece-goods merchants had entered into contracts with a presumed undertaking to pay at 2s. But before the goods were arrived and were paid for the Government gave up the exchange which immediately declined; so the question arose who was to pay the loss. It is true that merchants should never refuse to meet their obligations simply because they entail a loss upon them. Ordinarily this rule holds good, but in this particular case, the arbitrary action of the Government, an action expressly against their declared intention, came into play and overturned their expectations. The Government meddled with something which they had no reason to do and suddenly stopped when they found out their mistake. So the merchants say that the loss occasioned by this sudden change of front on the part of the Government should be partly borne by the public treasury, partly by the importing firms and partly by themselves. Hence the resolution of Piece-goods Merchants' Association of December, 1920. It is only as regards this attitude of the merchants that the "Bombay Chronicle" and all those who share their view that sympathise with the merchants. Of course they do not want the Government to sell any more Reverse Councils to maintain the exchange at 2s. Even Mr. Manmohandas Ramji has openly declared that he does not want the Government to take any action as regards the exchange. What he wants the Government to do is to offer a helping hand to the merchants by way of pecuniary assistance by way of mediation between the merchants and the importing firms which are mostly British.

In the face of these facts we find Sir Philip Lloyd George Graeme charging the Indian merchants with lack of commercial morality and supporting the exclusion of India from the Empire credit scheme on that score. But this is nothing new to us. It is only worthy of British financial policy in India.—Yours, etc.,

L. V. PHADKE.

June 17.

DEFRAUDING THE POOR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Yesterday at 1 in the afternoon the writer witnessed the following incident on a Railway station in the city. Seven Hindu women and one Hindu male of the poorer class bent with age and clothed in rags were on the station with scanty baggage intended to go to Dwarka. On frequent previous occasions the writer was a pained witness of the shocking ill-treatment meted out to poor passengers by railway servants. So, on the present occasion, observing a petty official loudly abusing the Hindus aforesaid I decided, on the principle that "while we have strength we owe it to the oppressed", to stay with them and to render them all necessary help (which in reality is the duty of paid Railway servants) till the train which was to take them to their far off destination should arrive. The first business was to purchase tickets. What was my surprise to find that the official issuing tickets instead of charging the fixed rate began bargaining about the cost demanding Rs. 10 and at last consented to receive Rs. 9-12 per head. The ticket actually bore on it Rs. 9-4, so that the man had defrauded the poor eight persons to the extent of Rs. 4. The fellow was not aware that, as the "eternal laws bind us to take side with the injured", I was there to see that these poor eight were neither exploited nor ill-treated by the station officials. On being remonstrated with, the man returned the money which he was about to pocket. I write, Sir, that the Railway Companies should adopt stringent measures to protect the poor from being exploited in this and other ways.—Yours, etc.,

PARSI.

SPINNING WHEEL AT MAHABALESHWAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to to-day's letter of R. Swami, Poona in these columns, I beg to refer him to the following facts:—

(i) Advertisements have appeared in the Bombay Chronicle intimating that Charkhas were at sale.

(ii) The Swarajya Sabha, Rashtriya Shala, Srj. Shankerlal Banker, and District Congress Committees are undertaking to provide charkhas to the public at cost price.

(iii) Charkha is now such a popular object that in villages even carpenters have taken to make them in large numbers.

A man like myself is surprised to find anybody in difficulty of getting the Charkha, the Symbol of Swarajya. If there is a strong desire to work on the Charkha the Congress committees and their co-workers have sufficiently provided for Charkha, cotton and market for yarn and even instructions as to how to work the same have appeared in your columns of 20th ultimo.

If my friend has a will to help our motherland he should not wait but go to the Congress Committee of his District and ask for guidance. Every sort of help will be given to him.—Yours etc.

ASAHAKARITAVADI.

7, Chemal Wady.
Bombay, June 7.

DIRECTORS' METHODS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You are really doing valuable public service—I would call it National—by throwing open your columns to shareholders of Joint Stock Companies. Most of them are now financed by Indian capital and the directorate is also India. Therefore it behoves Indian shareholders to put their own house in order by putting an end to the bureaucratic methods, be they of Tatas' or Narotam Morarji's.

At the last meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Cement Co., Sir Dorab Tata dilated on the difficulties of obtaining machinery, coke etc., but he evaded a reply to the real issue raised by me in my last letter viz., why in spite of such difficulties and consequently the reduced earning capacity of the company, the agents charged a premium of Rs. 150 on a share of Rs. 250.

The case of the shareholders of the Tata Oil Mills Co., is still worse. A premium of Rs. 200 on a share of Rs. 100, in other words a premium of about Rs. 70 lakhs on new capital of about 35 lakhs appears to be nothing short of a crime against the shareholders when to the knowledge of the directors and Agents, no return of their capital in shape of a dividend was possible in the near future. A list of the names of the directors who have sold shares of the Tata Oil Mills Co., and the Indian Cement Co., at top rates and left others to pay the premium on new shares would make interesting reading. Till then, your morning contemporary should hold its breath and not talk of gratitude by shareholders. At the same time, I must in fairness say that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., and Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., have shown real regard for their shareholders by charging premiums according to the intrinsic value of their shares and not according to their inbited values in a time of frenzied speculation.

The remedy for this state of things lies with shareholders themselves. They should form their own association similar to that recently formed in Calcutta and make the directors ially responsible to them and not, as now, nn name and form as you rightly observe.—Yours etc.

VENILAL R. BAXI.

Rajkot,

"POLITICAL PRISONERS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was going to Kiamari yesterday by tram when suddenly a motor car passed by and whom do you think I saw sitting in it—none but our great patriot Swami Govindanandji. He also saw me and I did *namaskar* to him.

I had got scent that he was to be removed from Karachi Prison but when and where I did not know. Here it at once struck me that he was being taken away by steamer, so I straight off ran there to meet him and speak to him if possible. He saw me from a distance and at once—called me. I went to him and the first question he put me was "How is the movement of Non-Cooperation going on?" I told him that it has made a very nice progress all over India including Sind and the hopes are great. I also informed him that Mahatma Gandhi had several interviews with the Viceroy but the Mahatma says that every one must go on with his work unflinchingly. I also told him that the anti-liquor campaign had been very successful. He was very glad to hear all these news.

He appeared to me to be very weak. I asked him what was the matter with him and he said he was ill for the last 8 days and immediately after coming out of the hospital, instead of getting rest he was given his usual work of twisting, for 9 hours from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m.—the result was that his fingers were bruised and his arm was swollen. He also complained about the food and clothing supplied to him. He said he was being given an ordinary criminal diet of jowar and bhajra which did not agree with his broken health and had caused him indigestion so much so that he went for stools 4 to 5 times a day and all the food came out indigested or in its original condition—thus his vitality was being reduced daily. On account of his weak constitution he could not bear the least cold or moisture—he being habitually sufferer of pain in legs and arms. Jail supplies only drawers to prisoners and his legs remain constantly exposed—this has resulted into his catching cold—his throat was choked up and his lungs were weak—he said with very great difficulty he was allowed to put on a pair of slippers.

At this time the steamer weighed anchor and I had to come away leaving the conversation in the middle.

When I heard this story I was greatly surprised. One month's jail life had played great havoc on his already poor health. This was because the 3 years and a half that he had been in Jail from October 1914 to April 1918 had already done its ruinous work and I am sure if this state of bad diet and insufficient clothing continues he will not come out alive after the expiry of his term of 5 years. If he is only supplied with sufficient quantity of milk and given complete rest he will recoup somewhat. He should also be supplied with full clothing specially in a damp place like Ratnagiri, where I now believe he is being taken and where monsoon has already set in.

I am sure it is no intention of the Government to submit its political prisoners to such harsh treatment. I thought the vernacular papers here were kicking up a row unnecessarily but from what I have learnt from the Swami himself I am convinced that the Hyderabad papers were justified. When we used to visit the Swami in Jail here while he was undergoing trial we used to ask the authorities if the complaints about treatment to some prisoners were correct. They used to deny it—saying that it was mere Jail rumour which travelled from place to place. But the Swami's statement has now confirmed our suspicions. In the Sind Observer of yesterday it has already been said that the Government should treat all the Political Prisoners in a most decent manner as they are not criminals. Some of them are as good and as great as any of the great Statesmen of other nations of the world. They have been detained in prison on account of their difference of opinion with the Government—hence we wish the Government would realize how very important it is to take proper care of their health.—Yours, etc.,

A FRIEND.

Karachi, June 10.

PARSIS AND POLITICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sure I will not ask in vain for a space in your esteemed journal to say a few words with regard to the present times so momentous in the political regeneration of our country. Times have proclaimed the advent of a new era, together with the new life which has, to a great extent, forced its way into the very heart of the country to which I have the honour to belong. O'Dwyerism and Dyerism can never be tolerated in such times and no Indian who has the nation's good at heart cooperate with a government which is Prussian in aim, Prussian in conception and Prussian in execution. Under such circumstances it is our duty to support Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent non-cooperation movement which has been set on foot to free India from the cruel clutches of the bureaucrats. In these days actions speak louder than words and unless we achieve, by our noble efforts and self-sacrifice, some effective result of the said propaganda, there are many chances of recurring the same story of oppression, suppression and repression.

It is a pity that the majority of the Parsis are solidly arrayed against this movement, and their unsympathetic attitude at such a juncture has done more harm than good. They ought not to forget the parental help so promptly given by the Hindus when they were forced to leave Persia. The policy adopted by those who studiously avoid the moral and material support to the sister communities, which are struggling to be free, is at the present moment, to say the least, suicidal both to themselves and to the country at large. It seems to me that suspicion leads the Parsis to the wrong direction as they fear that day to be an evil day for them when the reins of the Government of India will be in the hands of the Hindus and Moslems who, according to their calculation, will never adlow their community lying in hopeless minority, to enjoy an equal partnership in the Empire. That is the only obstacle that stands in their way otherwise they have nothing to say against Mahatmaji's movement. Such mentality is selfish in the extreme especially when it looks for its own interest first and leaves everything else to its fate.—Yours, etc.,

C. J. C.

Apollo Bunder,
June 20.

SENSELESS RUFFIANISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall deem it a great favour if you kindly give free publication to the desecration recently done to the Indian Presbyterian Cemetery, Ajmer.

Some enemies of the Cross entered the cemetery by stealth and maliciously desecrated four large graves, by shattering the marble monumental crosses to pieces and upturning their bases. The graveyard in consequence represents a very dilapidated and pathetic appearance, for the tombs that have so suffered are the resting places of an innocent youth a respectable lady and two very venerable and saintly churchmen. The graves too have sustained injuries but they are slight.

Such violence and fanaticism are highly deplorable, as they indicate a morbid state of mind which is akin to madness. There can be no greater disservice to the country and to cause of freedom in its real sense. The honoured dead are sacred to every nation, and it is a sacrilege to disturb their peace, but the gratuitous insult offered to Christianity is wholly unprovoked and undeserved, because the Indian Christians have never deliberately hurt the feelings of their non-Christian countrymen and have always co-operated with them in all that is right and good.

Ours is a religion of love, service and loyalty and, as a true Indian and having the best interest of mankind at heart, I would implore my Indian brethren, Hindus and Mohammedans to give up all the narrowness that have too often characterised their actions.

Fanaticism and bigotry would mar the harmonious development of the Indian nation and are fatal to the growth of unity. When will my countrymen open their eyes, and see aright?

The Christians are not the enemies of India but they are its true friends and well-wishers.—Yours etc.

A. N. DAVID, B.A., L.T.
President,
Indian Christian Association, Ajmer.
Civil Lines,
Ajmer, 2nd June, 1921.

TRADE MORALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When the exchange fell and the Indian merchants failed to retire the documents much was said about trade morality of the Indians and the leading business houses severely criticised this action. Whatever the case may be I wish to point out one thing regarding the trade morality of the machinery manufacturing firms of England. They booked the orders when the exchange was high and promised very good deliveries and they have not given them for two years. The metal of the machinery is cut down and if one were to compare the weight and the strength of the machines sent out before the war a vast difference will be seen. Every one of them has taken protection of the strike clause and if what is said be true they sold ready stocks at higher prices and made profits at the expence of the Indian Mill owners. This is my information and experience and I invite the same from other people in the line and only want to know what sort of trade morality is this?

K. A. D.

There is no change in regard to the situation of the Carnatic and Buckingham Mill strike in Madras. About seven hundred of the Audidravidas employees are at work at the Buckingham Mills. One of them while going to the mill was assaulted.

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TOKYO LETTER.

LABOUR MOVEMENT IN JAPAN.

SPREAD OF A NEW RELIGION.

LEADERS ARRESTED AS FRAUDS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

TOKYO, May 15.

Socialism in Japan is a thing most dreaded of by the Japanese Government, and fear of the spread of "undesirable" or "dangerous" thoughts among the people is keeping the entire governmental machinery in a state of nervousness. No amount of wealth or pains are being spread to convince the general public that a blind imitation of the west would precipitate ruin for the whole nation. Socialism in this country was a negligible thing before the world-war, and a few daring spirits who ever professed to be the followers of this "strange" cult, were either sent to the gallows or the prison, while the rest of them, who could not be rounded up in this way had guardians of peace taking care of them from morning till evening. As in every other part of the world, the rigidity of the social institutions in Japan has been broken under the strain of the ideas released by the war and has given birth to a leaven that is leavening the whole.

Socialism in Japan.

Though no real trade unionism is yet born in this country, the labour movement too is undergoing a healthy development. It is still in a state of infancy when compared to similar movements in Europe and America and it is an encouraging sign of the times and a happy augury for the future that a demand for merely getting an increase of wages, a reduction of working hours and securing easier terms in general is not the only object for which the Japanese labourers are fighting for their outcry against the old feudalistic treatment meted out to them by their employers their efforts at reform of the Conscription System and other iniquities imposed upon them by the capitalists have won for them the sympathy of the general public.

The attitude of the government toward both these movements is one of open hostility. A meeting of the Socialists held at the Tokyo Y. M. C. A. Hall had hardly been called by the chairman, that the police numbering about 500 dispersed the gathering after a tussle with the leaders. Thirty five were arrested and placed in jail, among them being Mrs. Sakai and daughter, the wife and daughter of one of the most noted socialist leaders in Japan, Mr. Osugi Sakai, who himself with many other leading socialists was prevented from attending the meeting because of the vigilance of the police which started a wholesale round up of all prominent socialists in Tokyo, a day previous to the date announced for the holding of the meeting. A number of Socialists in Yokohama have also been placed under lock and key while the shrouded in mystery, perhaps to be made shrounded in mystery, perhaps to be made public later on by the almighty censor.

May Day Celebration.

The generosity of the police for having granted permission to hold demonstration parades on May Day was greatly praised on all sides and it was the general impression that the angle of vision had changed. But the bureaucrats have their own manners of dealing with things. Everything went on smoothly on the morning of the international holiday of labour as the labour leaders strained every nerve to keep the activities of the crowds within the bounds of the law. Even Jiji, the mouthpiece of liberal ideas, observing this cool attitude on the part of the authorities wrote that "the May Day Celebration of Tokyo workmen will remain a memorable incident in Japanese labour history because of the unprecedented generosity of the police authorities in permitting a demonstration of such an enormous number of organized workmen in the city and the singing of the 'Song of Revolution' in sight of the Imperial Palace." The climax was reached towards the afternoon when several police officers attacked a group of socialist women, arresting them and dragging them by the hair to the police station. This was followed by an assault Mr. Matsuoka, Mr. Suzuki and other leaders of the Yuaikai, the Japanese Federation of Labour, during their efforts to prevent the influx of workmen to those streets where the parade was prohibited by the police. This dragging and beating by the police gave the signal for "revolt" and but for the wise handling of the crowds by the labour leaders, the day would have ended in a great disaster. The Tokyo papers allege that the disturbances which took place during the proceedings of the May Day celebration are chiefly due to the too drastic measures of the police, whose ruthless conduct rather contributed to provoking disorder and riotings.

By the way, the so-called intelligentia is not also immune from the wonderful effects of official wrath. Messrs. Kyuichi Kimura and Takataro Nobusada, former professors of Waseda University have been sent to jail to serve their terms of one year's imprisonment each, with hard labour, imposed upon them by the local court for having written articles in defence of Bolshevism, after appeals to the higher court have been dismissed.

The Omotokyo Religion.

The greatest sensation of the day is the police raid on the headquarters of Omotokyo at Ayabe near Kyoto on February 12. The three months' old story which had been under the ban of the police censor up till now, looks like a fairy tale and is occupying entire pages of Japanese papers.

Nao Deguchi an old woman left in penury by her departed carpenter husband finding it difficult to support her numerous children by her own exertions, hit upon the happy idea of proclaiming herself a goddess in spiritual communion with the Gods and thus smoothen her path for an easy livelihood. There being plenty of simple minded folks in this land of superstitions to gather around her, her efforts were crowned with success. Wanisaburo a clever and shrewd man of the world who married Sumi the youngest daughter of Nao Deguchi and was adopted into the Deguchi family subsequently, composed a doctrine which he called Omotokyo, or the Imperial Ancestral Religion, through the clever manipulation of some writings in an illegible script left by Nao (who died three years ago), after doctrines embodied in Kojiki, the oldest historical record of the Japanese Empire.

Visions of Japanese Domination

Wanisaburo was later on joined by a man of brains in the person of Wasaburo Asano who gave up his professorship at the Naval Engineering School at Yokosuka to help the spread of the doctrines of the new sect, which aims at the reformation of the present world as well as the world to come in order to administer all human affairs political or otherwise in accordance with the "Divine Instructions" as recorded in the utterances made by Nao Deguchi during her trances, and maintains that in future years the whole world will be brought under the control of the Japanese Imperial House, with the Palace removed to Ayabe, where the headquarters of Omotokyo are situated and that the administrative affairs will be decided by "Divine Instructions" obtained by the Emperor through the President of Omotokyo.

Making a free use of plagtarism, Wanisaburo with the help of Asano seems to have blended together the most striking points of Christianity, Buddhism, Slintoism and perhaps Socialism, mixing them together with a tremendous amount of superstition and proclaimed them in the form of a new religion that is to save the world, with himself as the Saviour. According to Doctor Honda a well-known Japanese writer, "the Omoto believers claim as a proof of the Japanese race being the God's chosen people for the moral unification of entire humanity that our hair has pith right up to the end, while the white-skinned peoples' hair is dead three or four inches from its end. This is why, they say, we Japanese are more susceptible to spiritual influences than any other race, the hair being the receiver of spiritual messages."

Hostility of Government.

The leaders of Omotokyo met with remarkable success in the dissemination of their theory and within a limited space of time could count among their followers thousands of people in all walks of life. The Japanese Government has frowned at Omotokyo practically ever since it had been started and has done all that it could to stifle the growing power of the sect, which as the authorities believe is subversive of the national constitution. The leaders of Omotokyo taking their cue from the theory that a religion thrives only in the face of opposition had recourse to such tactics as would give their doctrines cheap advertisement. In this way they reaped a good harvest which enabled them to build palatial temples finance a daily paper, a magazine and a dozen other enterprises.

On 12th of February, between 200 and 300 policemen surrounded the "Holy Places" of Omotokyo and arrested the leaders of the religion. In the shrines and underground caverns the police is alleged to have seized a number of swords and other weapons such as bamboo spears as well as gold and silver treasure of an enormous amount. An object which the police failed to find in spite of a thorough search is a document drawn up in a secret session of the leaders and signed in blood.

Arrest of Leaders

An indictment on the two counts of lese majesty and violation of the Press Law have been returned against the arrested leaders of the sect who have been refused bail by the preliminary court. One of the principal factors which impelled the judicial authorities to make a raid on Omotokyo is said to be the fact that the believers have been doing deeds and uttering things in disrespect of the Imperial Household and using a new era name "Shinsei" of "God Administration", while it is the prerogative of the emperor along to change the era. Japanese papers say, that Hino Maki or Fire Chapter, a secret publication, containing absured teachings of an alarming nature and awfully injurious to public order and morality was also found by the police during the raid.

One of the most striking features of Omotokyo is that prominent men in all walks of life can be found among its followers while quite an army of others disposed of all their belongings to go and live at Ayabe as it would be the only spot on earth to survive the onslaughts of a great storm which according to Omoto scriptures would destroy the rest of the world and give birth to a new world under the wise and benevolent guidance of Omotokyo.

Political Strife in China.

As mentioned in my previous letter, Dr. Sun Yat-sen has been installed at Canton as the President of the Chinese Republic, so there are now two rival Presidents in the neighbouring republic. A presidential seal for Dr. Sun has already been cast in gold, while the entrance to the President's Palace in Canton is to be rebuilt after the style of the White House in Washington. The inauguration ceremony at Canton is reported to have been one of the most impressive functions ever held in South China, and about half a million men celebrated the event, though the Japanese residents and the diplomatic representatives of all Powers were absent. The Chinese societies at Manila are reported to have celebrated the inauguration of Dr. Sun and cabled their felicitations to him, declaring him to be "the only man capable of restoring peace and order in China." On the assumption of the Presidential office Dr. Sun said, "I solemnly declare faithfully and earnestly to do my utmost for the salvation of China, in sweeping aside all obstacles in an endeavour to effect an early unification of the country to strengthen the foundations of the Republic."

The central government at Peking has requested the foreign legations not to grant any loans to the government at Canton or give help to her in any other way. The Japanese government being hand and glove with the Peking authorities, the attitude of the other powers is still undefined, though the forecast is that there are very few sparks of hope left for Dr. Sun to get recognition from the foreign powers. Some of the Japanese authorities on China are firmly convinced that the government at Canton for want of outside help will die a natural death, and that the whole drama is simply a bluff to intimidate the militarists of the North to come to terms with the democratic elements of the south.

Aggression of the Whites

The following translation of an editorial from the Yorodzu Choho, published in the Japan Advertiser a local American daily, is a sample of what some of the leading Japanese papers think of the attitude of the white races towards Japan and the rest of Asia. The translation of the article is as follows:—

"Australians are incurably fearful of Japan. Similar fear is responsible for anti-Japanism in America. It is admitted that the Japanese are neither an inferior race nor guilty of improper actions. Japan is simply feared. Unless Japan has lost all her military Power or unless a formidable enemy for Australians and Americans appears, it will be impossible to remove their fear, their anti-Japanism will continue, and Japanese attempts to disillusion them will only increase their illusions.

"Just as their fear of the Chinese was nothing more than a nightmare, so their fear of Japan is a phantom. They are now seriously suffering from this new nightmare. Perhaps there is no means of awakening them. The flesh-eating whites have animal instincts, and aggression is their habit, as is proved by the history of their doings. The territories now forming America and Australia were originally conquered by alien races. It is perhaps no wonder that having, as they do, such habits, they should think that other peoples also have similar inclinations. How did we fear their persecution in the past? Neither the Indians nor the Chinese can yet enjoy peaceful sleep. We ourselves feel unrest owing to the morbid actions of the whites. Do they still believe in Christ? The world must not have been created solely to bestow happiness of them alone. They are apt to think that non-whites are not human beings. As a result, all their actions and utterances are unfair to mankind other than the whites. Do they not feel searchings of heart? Their fear of Japan is none of our business, but we find ourselves unable to find justification for their attempt to satisfy their own desires on account of that phantom".

BENCH V. BAR AT DACCA.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST PLEADERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, June 25.

The relations between the Bench and the Bar at Dacca is very much strained. On the 15th instant a pleader, Mr. Rabindra Chandra Chatarji, filed a plaint with insufficient court fee before the fourth Sub-Judge, Mr. Pasupati Bose. This led to some unpleasant remarks and resulted in the adoption of a resolution by the Bar Association not to appear before that Sub-judge and institution of a criminal case against the Sub-judge by the pleader. In this connection the District Judge has drawn up proceedings against the pleader, Rabindra Chatarji, under Legal Practitioner's Act, is as much as the latter was guilty of improper conduct in the Court of the Sub-Judge, that he induced pleaders not to attend the Sub-judge's Court, and that he had instituted criminal case against that Sub-judge.

In connection with another case against another pleader, Radhaballav Basak, Sub judge, Mr. Pasupati Bose, to-day examined a local barrister and a pleader, who were asked regarding the message sent to Mymensingh pleaders not to come to Dacca and appear before the Sub-judge and dissuading a Mymensingh pleader from appearing in that Court. The date of the hearing of the notice against Rabindra Chandra Chatarji is fixed for the 9th July The case against the pleaders will be taken up next week.

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